Beam Instrumentation
&
Beam Diagnostics

Today

CAS 2009

Hermann Schmickler (CERN)

Instrumentation---Diagnostics

- Instrumentation: summary word for all the technologies needed to produce primary measurements of direct beam observables.
- Diagnostics: making use of these instruments in order to
  - operate the accelerators ex: orbit control
  - improve the performance of the accelerators
    ex: tune feedback, emittance preservation
  - deduce further beam parameters or performance indicators of the machine by further data processing
    ex: chromaticty measurements, betatron matching, bunch arrival time
- \- detect equipment faults

Example: Instrumentation <-> Diagnostics

a BPM (yesterdays talk) delivers two values:
X,Y…the transverse position of the beam.
It delivers these values per machine turn/beam passage or per bunch passage in the BPM.

- Diagnostics usage:

Closed Orbit (=: CO)
- inspection/Correction
- automated real time feedback
- dispersion (CO for different momentum)

Turn by Turn data:
- machine optics (values of beta function, phase advances)
- tune, chromaticty

!!! The details of the diagnostics usage determine the specifications of the instruments. !!!

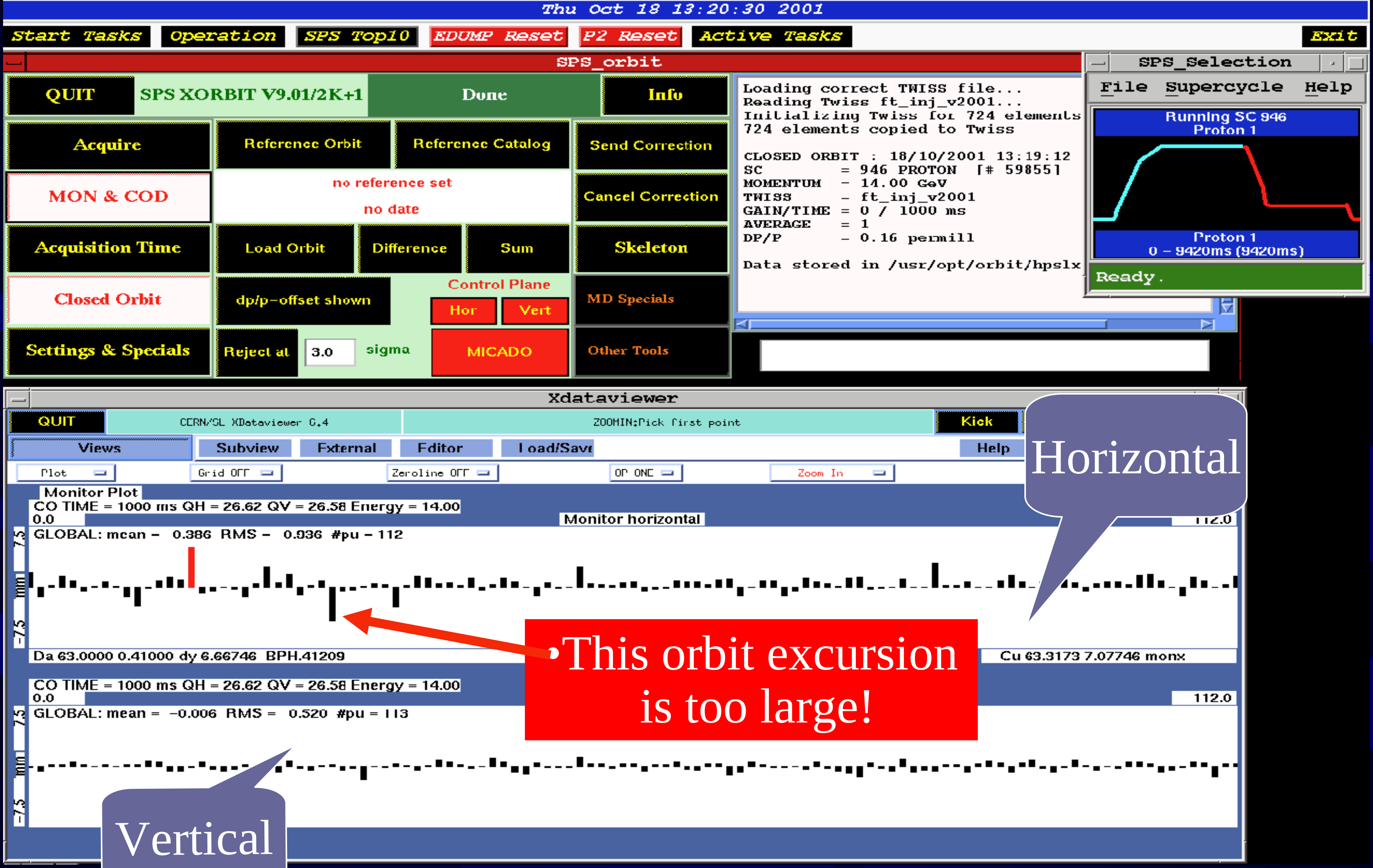
Outline

- Optimization of Machine Performance (“the good days”)
  - → Orbit correction, Beam threading
  - → Luminosity: basics + LEP luminosity tuning
- Various Diagnostics (“the fun days”)
  - → Tune & chromaticity measurements
  - → Dynamic effects: tune and chromaticity control
  - → Bunch arrival time in FEL

That is what gets reported on in conferences

- Trying to make the machine work (2 examples of “the bad days”)
  - → The beam does not circulate!
  - → The beam gets lost, when changing the beta*

Orbit Acquisition



```
Loading correct TWISS file...
Reading Twiss ft_inj_v2001...
Initializing Twiss for 724 elements
724 elements copied to Twiss

CLOSED ORBIT : 18/10/2001 13:19:12
SC          = 946 PROTON  [# 59855]
MOMENTUM    - 14.00 GeV
TWISS       - ft_inj_v2001
GAIN/TIME   = 0 / 1000 ms
AVERAGE     = 1
DP/P        - 0.16 permill

Data stored in /usr/opt/orbit/hpslx
```

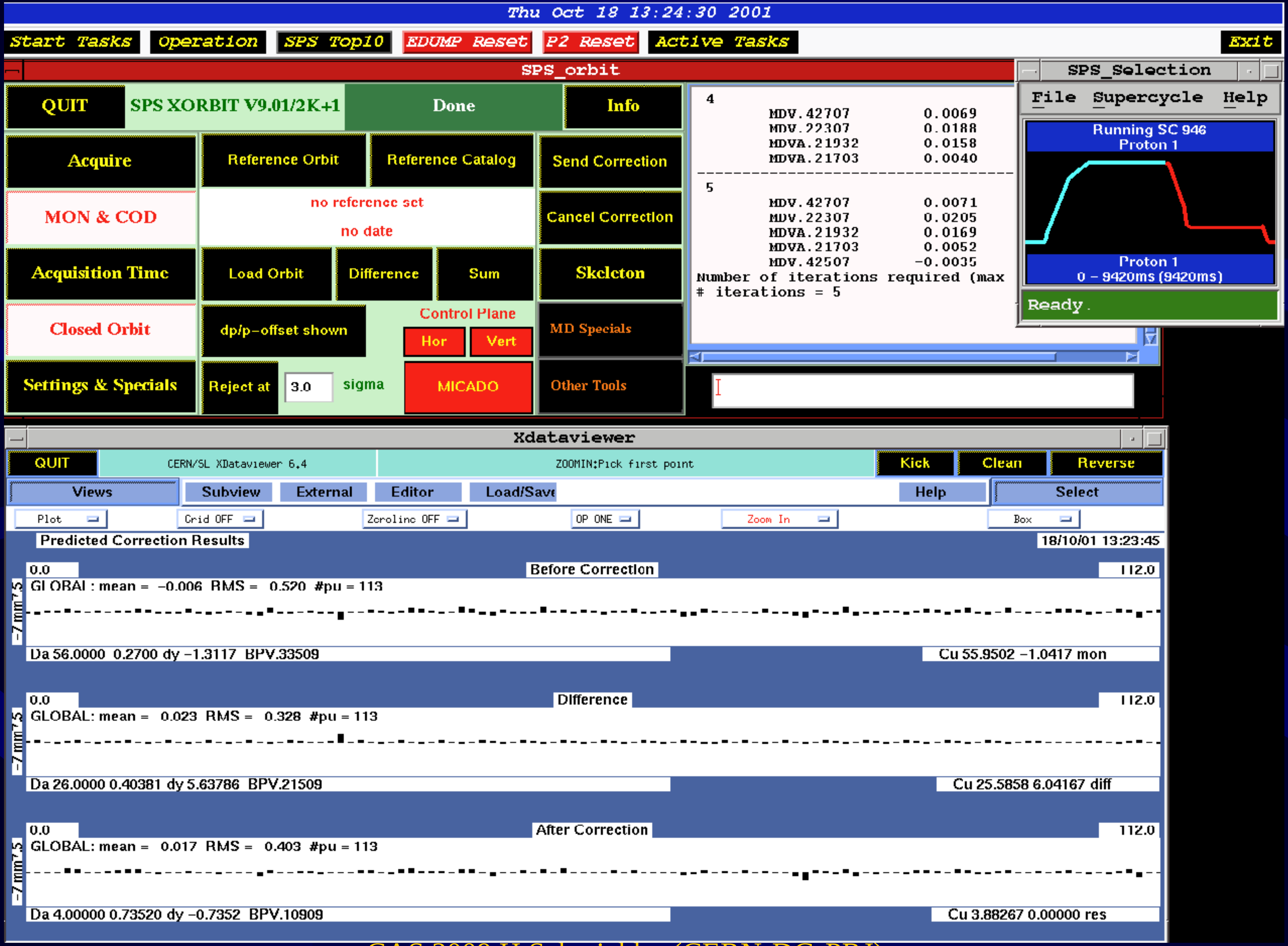
```
CO TIME = 1000 ms QH = 26.62 QV = 26.58 Energy = 14.00
GLOBAL: mean = 0.386 RMS = 0.936 #pu = 112
Da 63.0000 0.41000 dy 6.66746 BPH.41209
Cu 63.3173 7.07746 monx

CO TIME = 1000 ms QH = 26.62 QV = 26.58 Energy = 14.00
GLOBAL: mean = -0.006 RMS = 0.520 #pu = 113
```

Horizontal

- This orbit excursion is too large!

Vertical

Orbit Correction (Operator Panel)



no reference set

no date

Reject at 3.0 sigma

```
4
        MDV.42707          0.0069
        MDV.22307          0.0188
        MDVA.21932         0.0158
        MDVA.21703         0.0040
--------------------------------------------
5
        MDV.42707          0.0071
        MDV.22307          0.0205
        MDVA.21932         0.0169
        MDVA.21703         0.0052
        MDV.42507         -0.0035
Number of iterations required (max
# iterations = 5
```

Ready.

ZOOMIN:Pick first point

18/10/01 13:23:45

GLOBAL : mean = -0.006 RMS = 0.520 #pu = 113

Da 56.0000 0.2700 dy -1.3117 BPV.33509

Cu 55.9502 -1.0417 mon

GLOBAL: mean = 0.023 RMS = 0.328 #pu = 113

Da 26.0000 0.40381 dy 5.63786 BPV.21509

Cu 25.5858 6.04167 diff

GLOBAL: mean = 0.017 RMS = 0.403 #pu = 113

Da 4.00000 0.73520 dy -0.7352 BPV.10909

Cu 3.88267 0.00000 res

Orbit Correction (Detail)

CERN/SL XDataviewer 6.4

ZOOMIN:Pick first point

Predicted Correction Results 18/10/01 13:23:45

0.0 Before Correction 112.0

GLOBAL: mean = -0.006 RMS = 0.520 #pu = 113

Da 51.0000 1.13000 dy 4.38471 BPV.32509 Cu 50.9724 5.51471 mon

0.0 Difference 112.0

GLOBAL: mean = 0.023 RMS = 0.328 #pu = 113

Da 51.0000 -0.4302 dy 4.25372 BPV.32509 Cu 50.8729 3.8235 diff

0.0 After Correction 112.0

GLOBAL: mean = 0.017 RMS = 0.403 #pu = 113

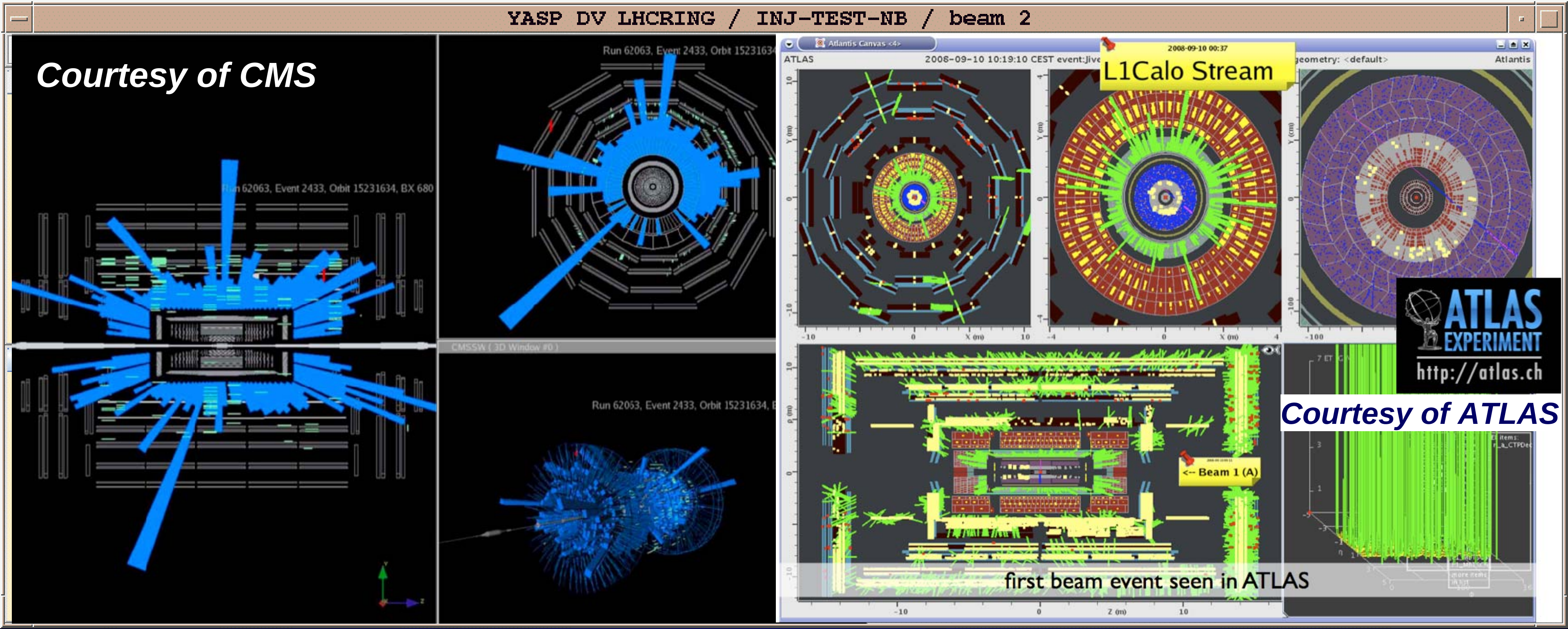
Da 51.0000 0.69981 dy 6.80019 BPV.32509 Cu 51.1716 7.50000 res

Beam Threading

- Threading the beam round the LHC ring (very first commissioning)
  - → One beam at a time, one hour per beam.
  - → Collimators were used to intercept the beam (1 bunch, 2×10^{9} protons)
  - → Beam through 1 sector (1/8 ring)
    - correct trajectory, open collimator and move on.

BPM availability ~ 99%

Beam 2 threading



Luminosity & Beam-Beam Tune Shift

- Luminosity
- Normalized emittance
- Beam-beam tune shift

Number of Bunches

Bunch Intensity

$$L = f_{rev} \frac{MN^2}{4\pi\sigma_*^2}$$

Beam size at the IP

$$\varepsilon_N = \gamma \frac{\sigma_*^2}{\beta_*}$$

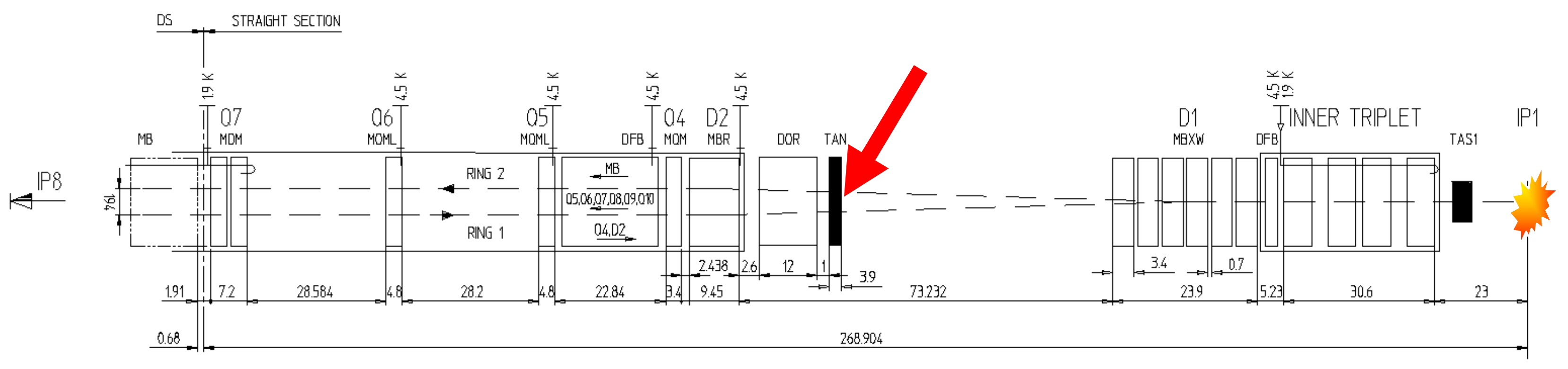
$$\Delta\nu_{bb} = \frac{Nr_p}{4\pi\varepsilon_N} \leq 0.006 \text{ (LHC)}$$

$$\therefore \qquad L = f_{rev} \frac{MN\gamma\Delta\nu_{bb}}{\beta_*}$$

- To maximize L and minimize the stored energy, increase N to the tune shift limit, choose a large number of bunches (M) and a small β_*

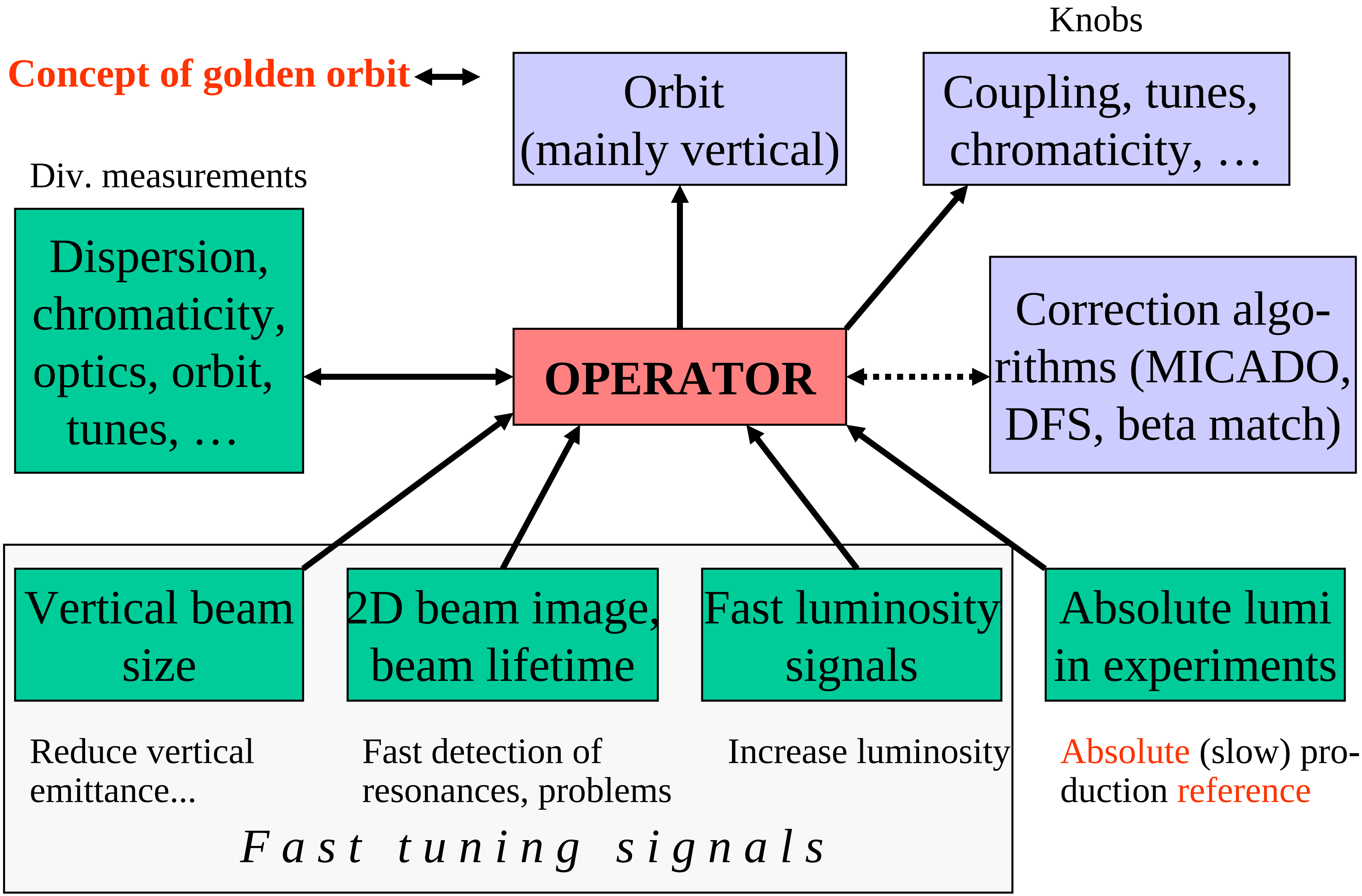
Luminosity Measurements

In general: Measure flux of secondary particles produced in the collisions, for which the cross section of production is known. The fluxrate is a direct measure of Luminosity.



- The TAN absorbs forward neutral collision products (mostly neutrons and photons) and is placed in front of the outer beam separation dipole D2
- Ideal location to measure the forward flux of collision products
- The count rate is proportional to luminosity

How do we optimize luminosity for LEP?



Knobs

Concept of golden orbit ↔

Orbit (mainly vertical)

Coupling, tunes, chromaticity, …

Div. measurements

Dispersion, chromaticity, optics, orbit, tunes, …

OPERATOR

Correction algorithms (MICADO, DFS, beta match)

Vertical beam size

2D beam image, beam lifetime

Fast luminosity signals

Absolute lumi in experiments

Reduce vertical emittance...

Fast detection of resonances, problems

Increase luminosity

Absolute (slow) production reference

Fast tuning signals

Why does it work?

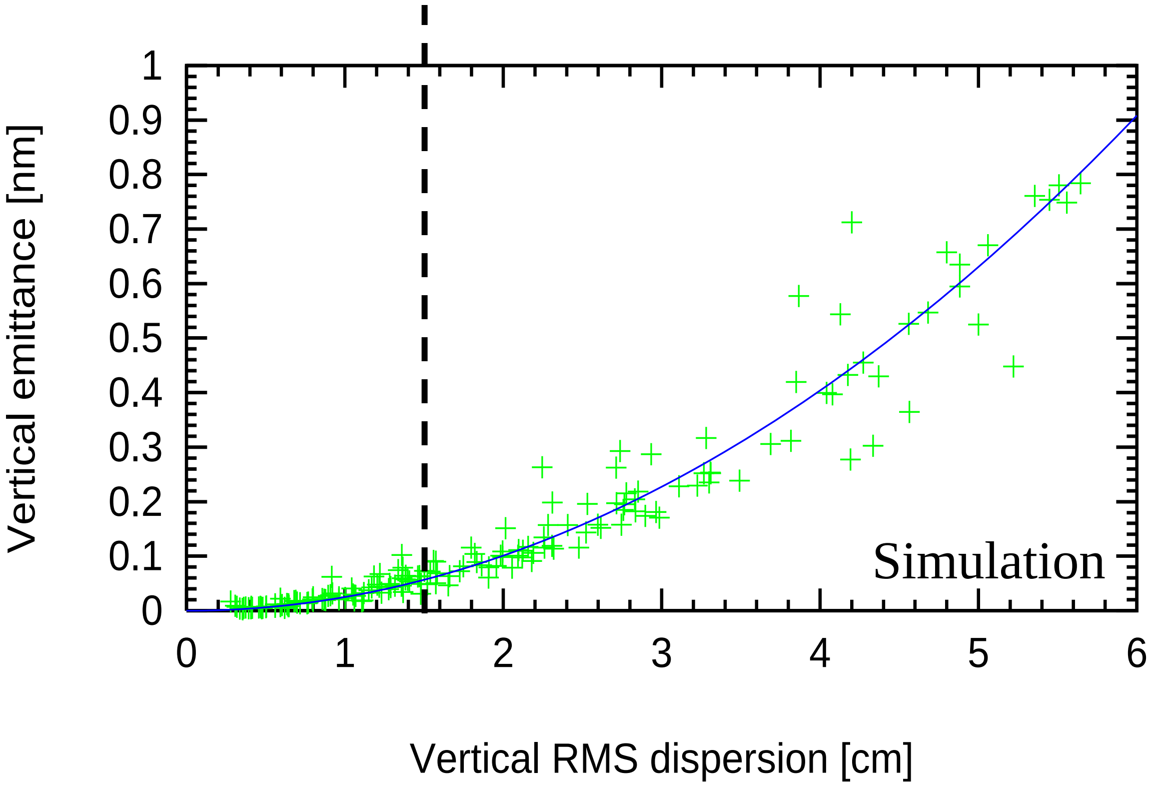
Experience:

Reduce vertical beam size meas. (local)

Reduction in vertical RMS emittance

Increase in luminosity

Typical LEP 99 performance



- RMS vertical emittance mainly due to vertical dispersion.
- Vertical IP spot size mainly due to RMS emittance.

Main usage of beam size signals:

BEUV	Continuous 2D image of beam Fast detection of beam resonances, problems, …
BEXE	Sensitive, continuous display of vertical spot sizes. Use for precision tuning of vertical emittance and luminosity. Used heavily for beam optimization!

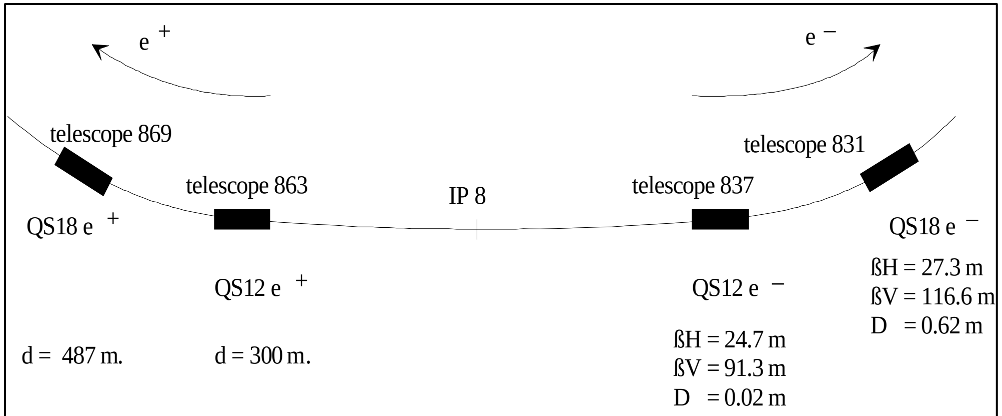
Direct measurement of beam sizes in LEP:

Via synchrotron radiation emitted by beam …

1) BEUV

Near ultra-violet range

Real time 2D image of beam



Synchrotron Light Telescopes layout in LEP

R. Jung (CERN-SL-95-63 BI)

Integrate 224 turns, all bunches. Absolute precision limited by diffraction, mirror deformation, …

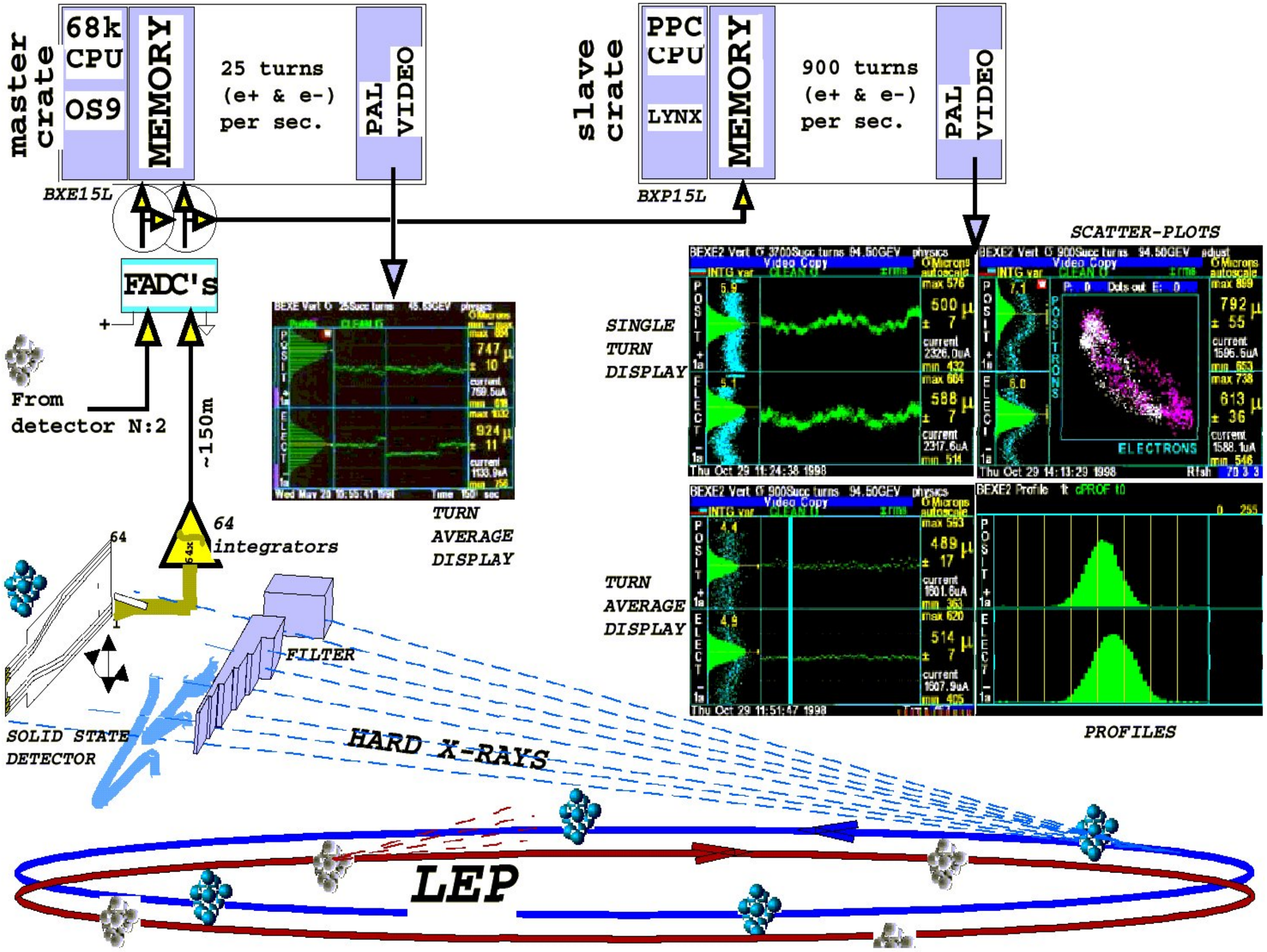
"Determination of emittance below 0.25 nm difficult."

R.Jung. "*Precision emittance measurements in LEP with imaging telescopes, comparison with wire scanner and x-ray detector measurements*." CERN-SL-95-63 BI.

2) BEXE X-ray range

Accurate measure of vertical beam size

Vertical beam size down to 300 µm with 1% precision… (“TURN AVERAGE DISPLAY” for fast



R.Jones et al. “*Real time display of the vertical beam sizes in LEP using the BEXE X-ray detector and fast VME based computers*”. CERN-SL-99-056-BI.

Luminosity monitoring:

1) **Luminosity monitors of the experiments**

Absolute reference

Slow time response (~ minutes)

Large fluctuations

2) **LEP luminosity monitors (16 Tungsten-Silicon calorimeters in I**

E. Bravin et al. "*Luminosity measurements at LEP*". CERN-SL-97-072-BI.

Luminosity per IP

Problems at high energy of LEP II:

Double background rate

Four times smaller Bhabba cross section

Not very much used

3) **Luminosity estimate from beam lifetime**

Fastest response. First year of operational use…

LEP lifetime well understood:

(E.g. H. Burckhardt, R.Kleiss. Beam Lifetimes in LEP. EPAC94)

Different regimes:

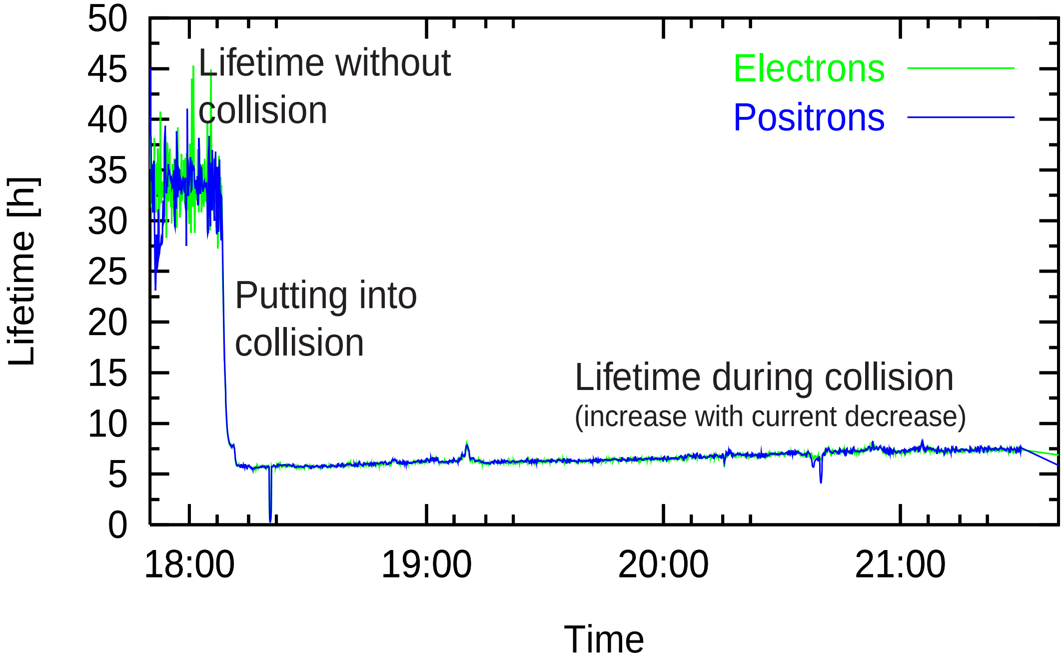
1) Without collision:

Compton scattering on thermal photons, beam-gas scattering.

$\tau_0 = 32$ h.

2) In collision:

Radiative Bhabha scattering or beam-beam bremsstrahlung.



Formula for luminosity:

(in convenient units for LEP2 parameters)

$$\boxed{L\ [10^{30}\,cm^{-2}s^{-1}] = 671.2 \cdot i_{bunch}\ \ [mA] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\tau\ \ [h]} - \frac{1}{\tau_0\ \ [h]} \right)}$$

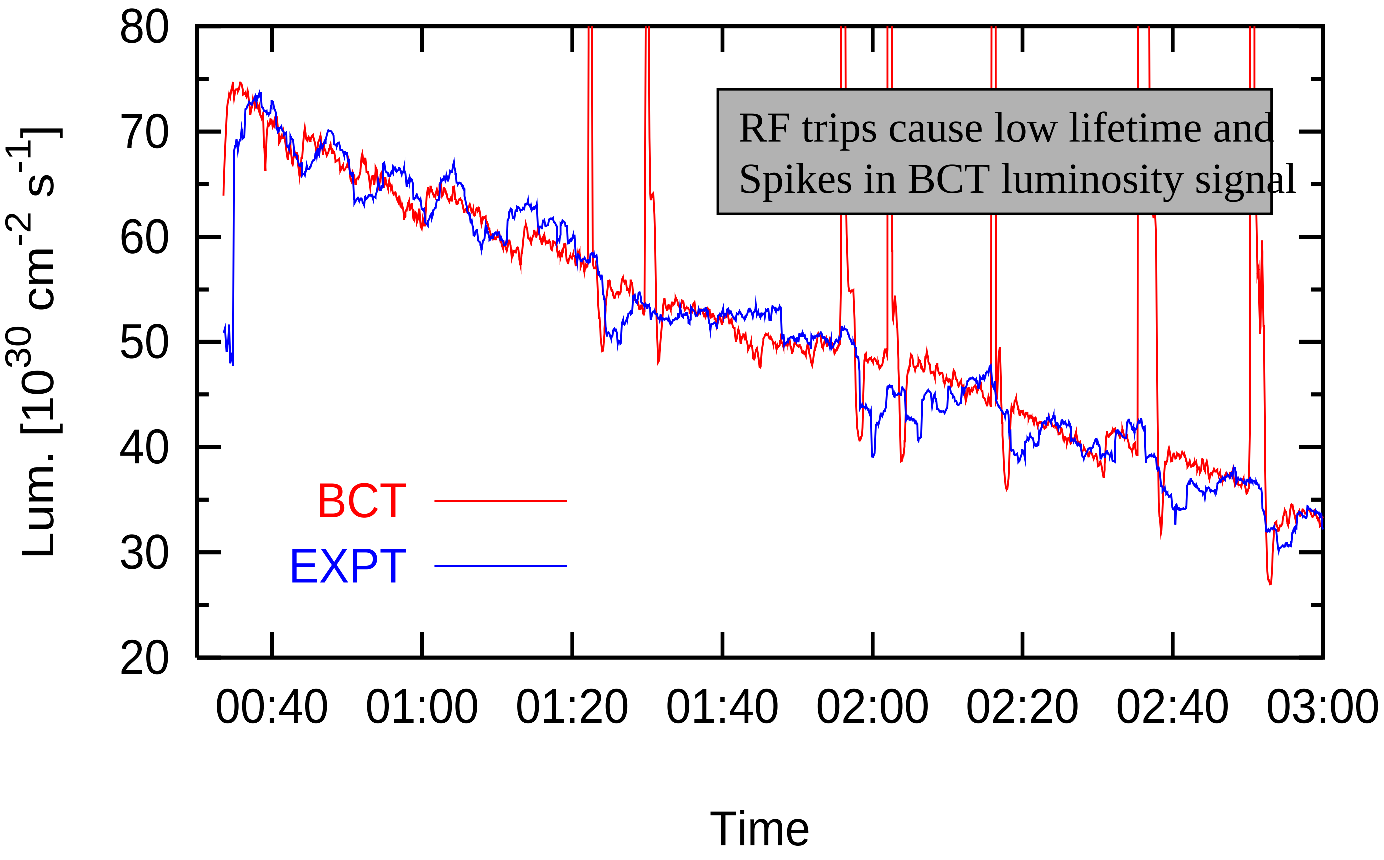
Data suggests 758.5

Measured with BCT

Performance improved by increasing signal to noise ratio!

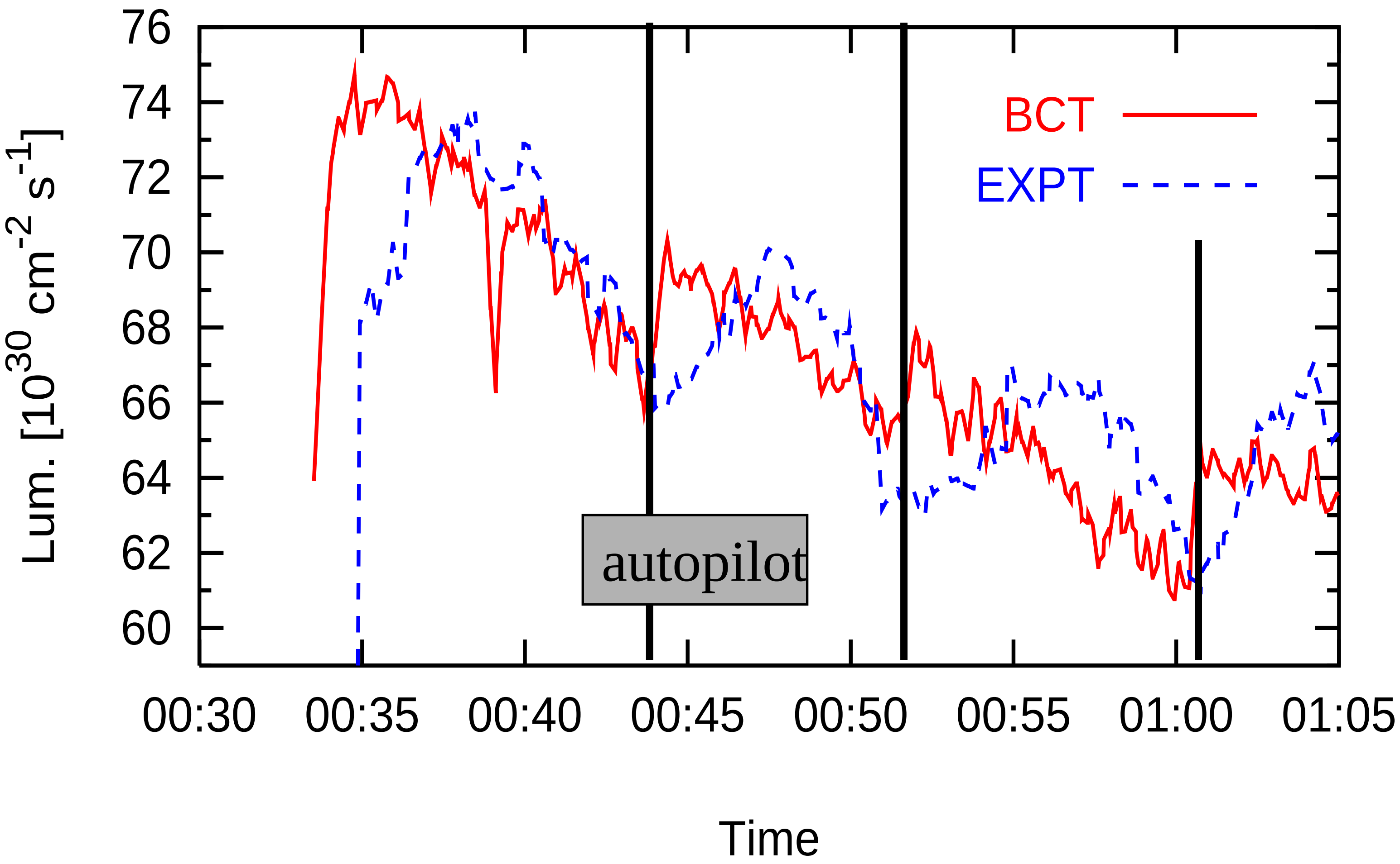
Luminosity from BCT / experiments:

Fill 6653, 101 GeV,
30-Oct-1999



RF trips cause low lifetime and Spikes in BCT luminosity signal

Very good agreement… BCT signal less noisy and much faster!

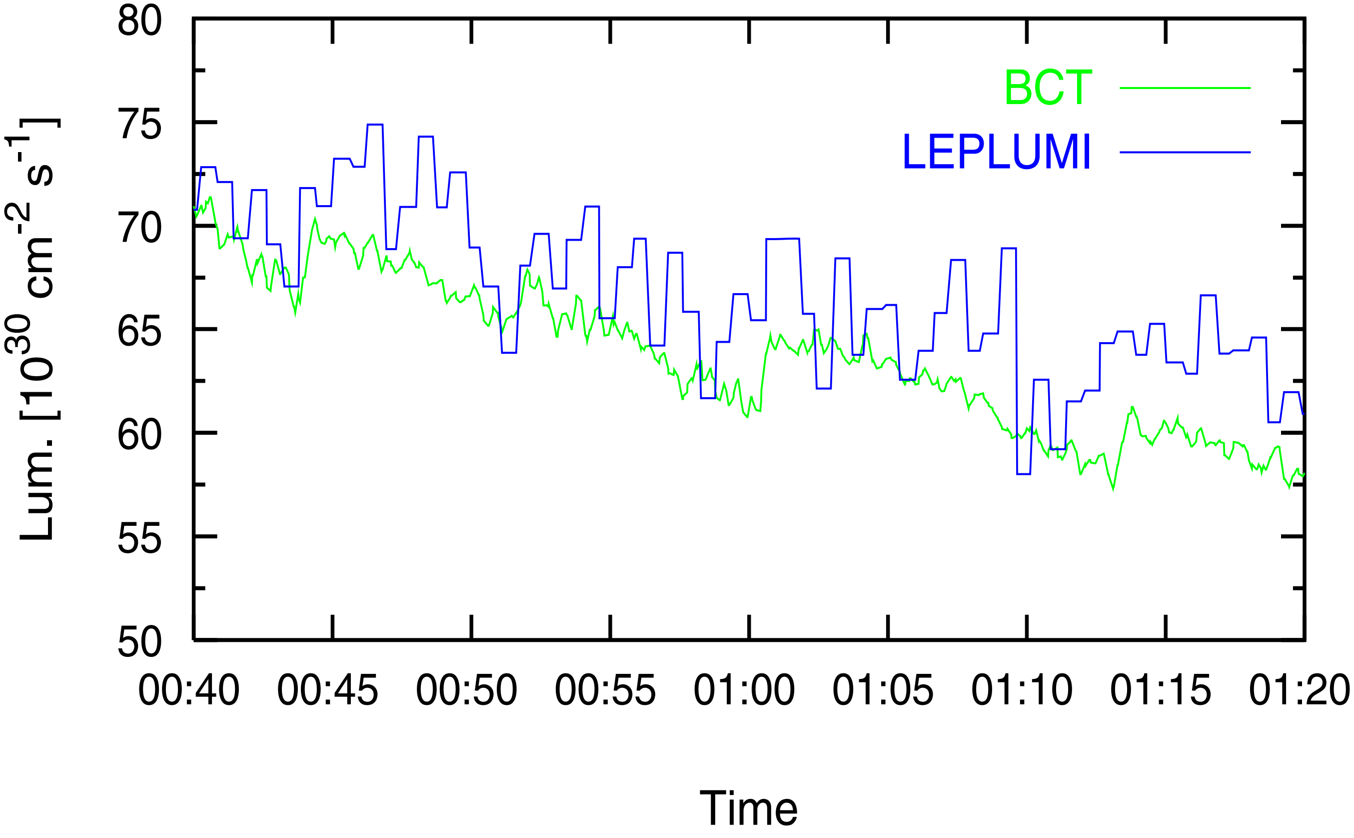


Clearly see effect of autopilot every 7-8 minutes (3% effect)

Both visible from experiments and BCT (faster)!

Compare LEPLUMI and BCT data:

LEPLUMI data is averaged over all four IP's!



Reasonable agreement, but LEPLUMI is less accurate. Not much used

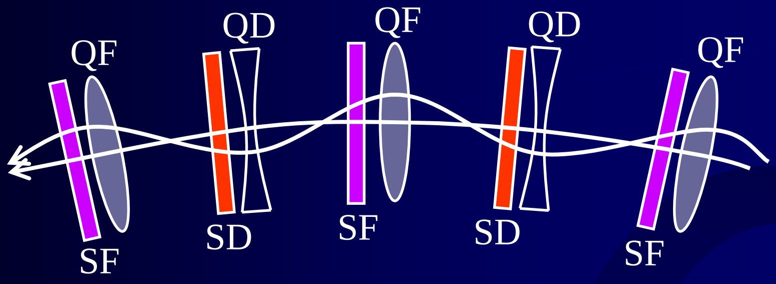
Outline

- Optimization of Machine Performance
  (“the good days”)
  - → Orbit measurement & correction
  - → Luminosity: basics + luminosity tuning

- Diagnostics of transverse beam motion:
  Important tools to stabilize performance at high levels
  - → Tune & chromaticity measurements
  - → Dynamic effects: tune and chromaticity control

- Trying to make the machine work
  (2 examples from “the bad days”)
  - → The beam does not circulate!
  - → The beam gets lost, when changing the beta*

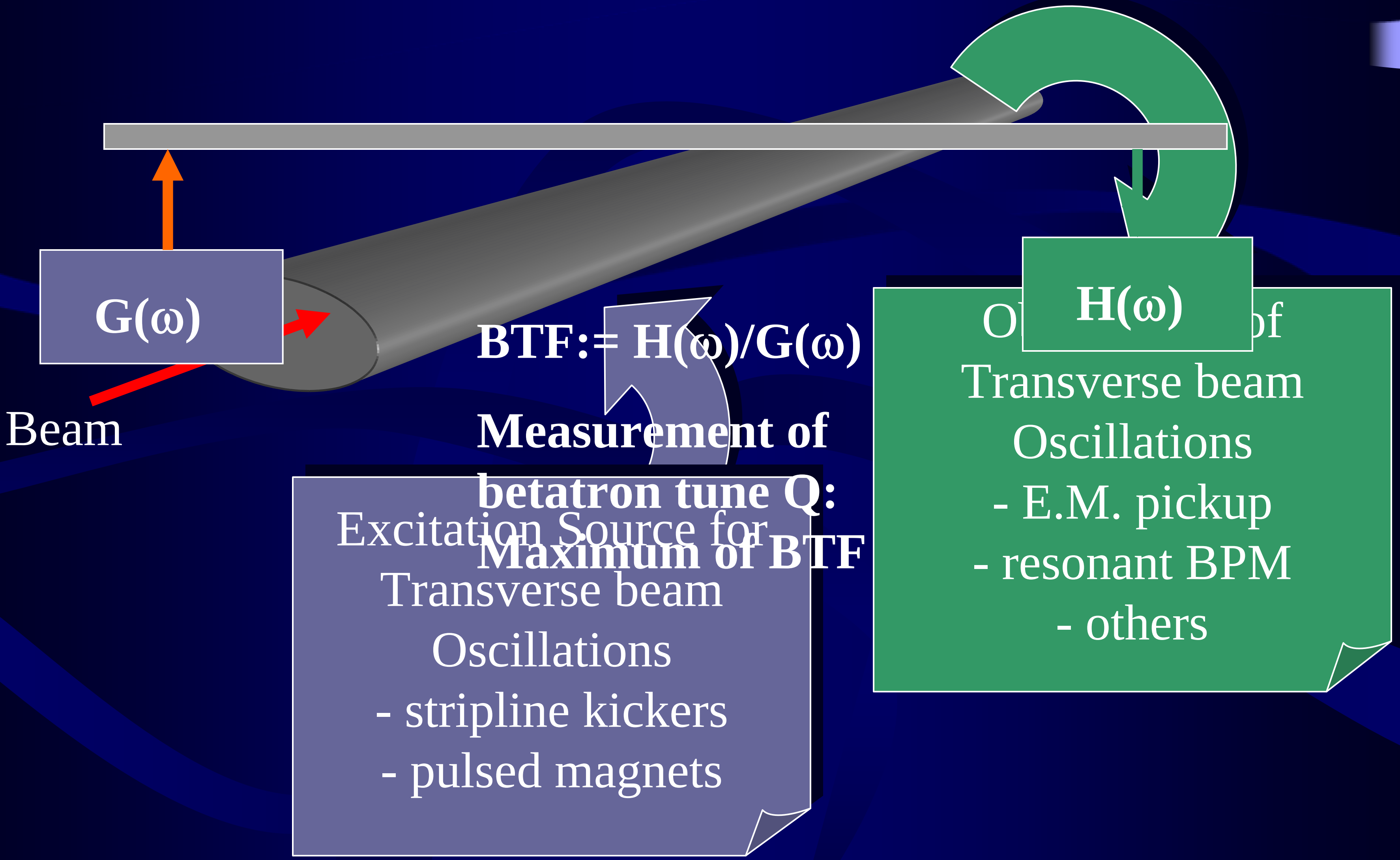
Measurement of Q (betatron tune)



Characteristic Frequency
of the Magnet Lattice
Produced by the strength of the
Quadrupole magnets

- Q – the eigenfrequency of betatron oscillations in a circular machine
  - → One of the key parameters of machine operation
- Many measurement methods available:
  - → different beam excitations
  - → different observations of resulting beam oscillation
  - → different data treatment

Principle of any Q-measurement



G(ω)

Beam

H(ω)

BTF:= H(ω)/G(ω)

Measurement of betatron tune Q: Maximum of BTF

Excitation Source for
Transverse beam
Oscillations
- stripline kickers
- pulsed magnets

O of
Transverse beam
Oscillations
- E.M. pickup
- resonant BPM
- others

Simple example: FFT analysis

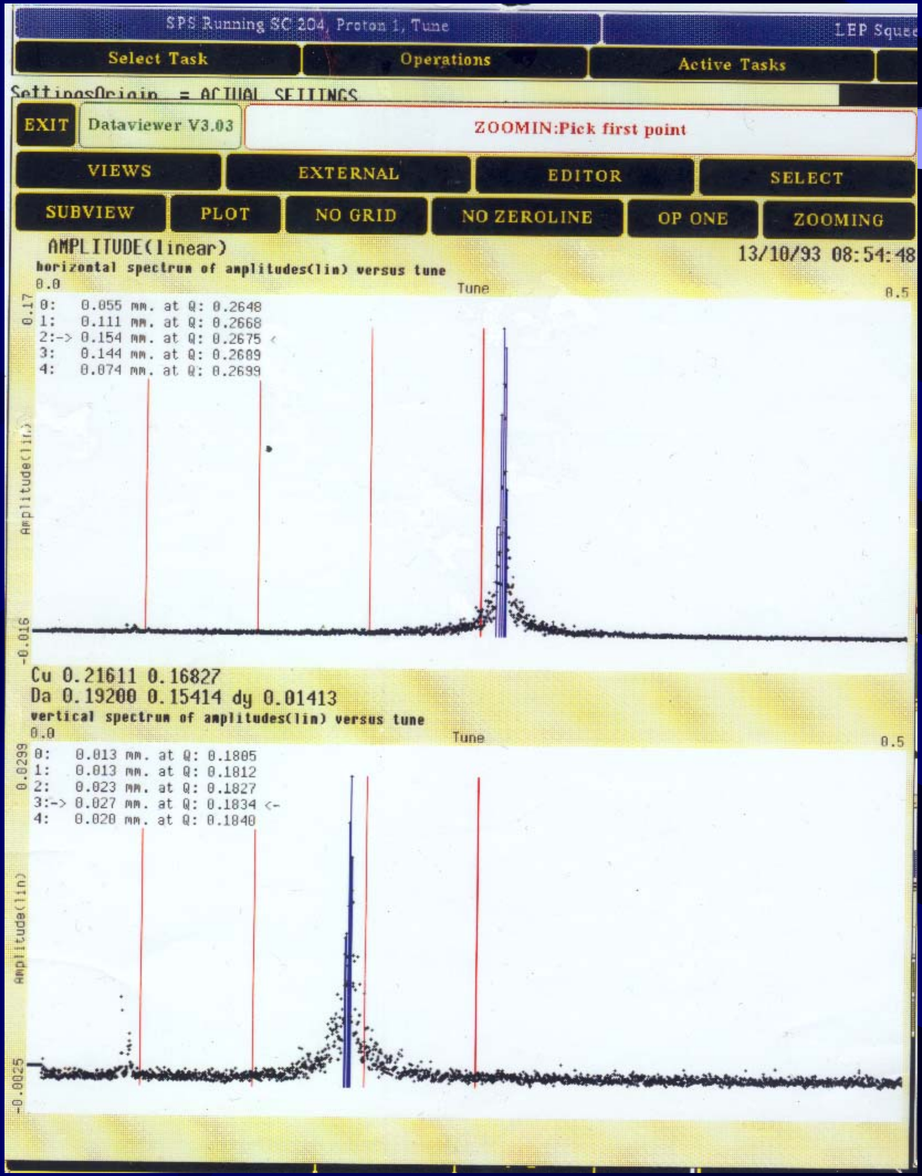
G(ω) == flat
(i.e. excite all frequencies)

Made with random noise kicks

Measure beam position over many consecutives turns

apply FFT → H(ω)

BTF = H(ω)



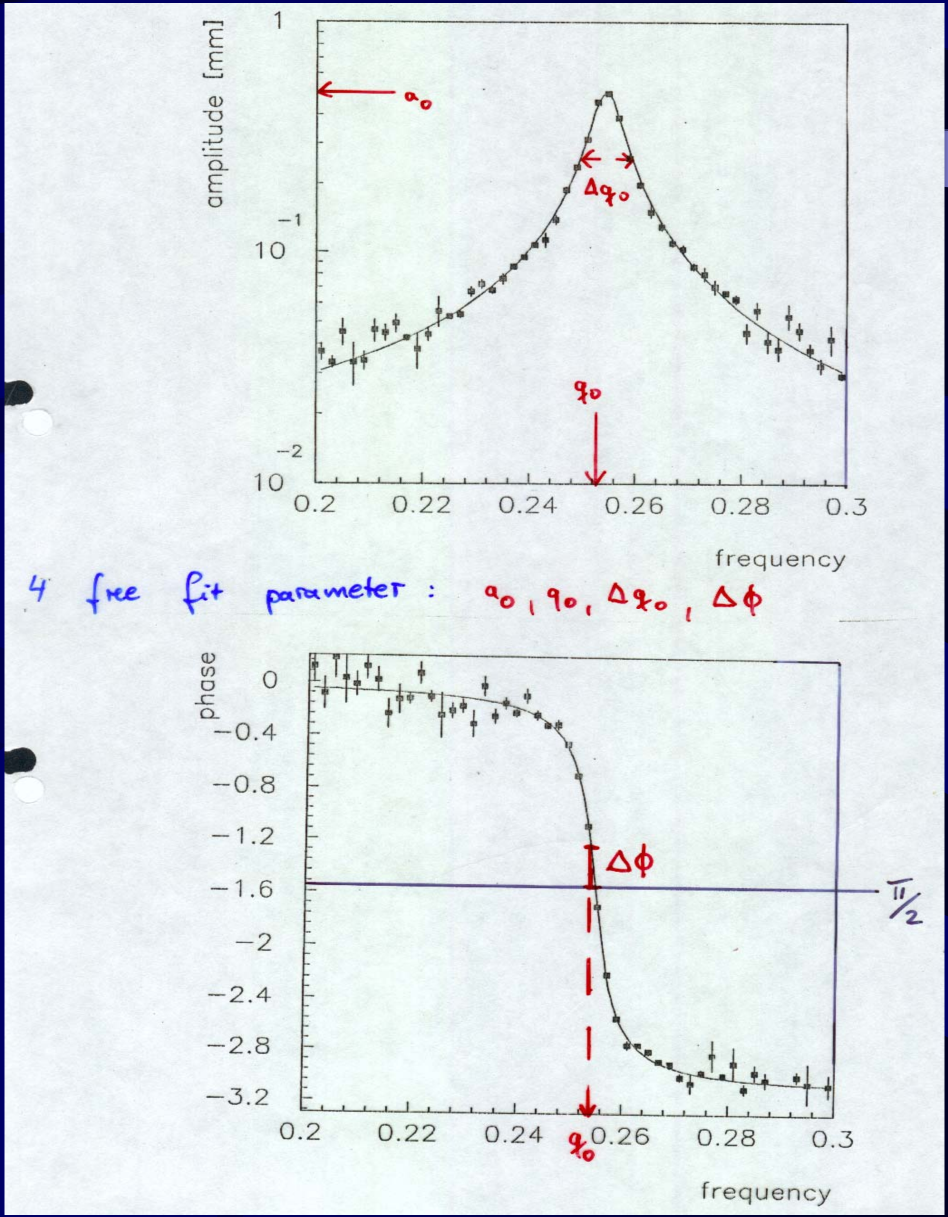
```
SettingsOrigin  = ACTUAL SETTINGS
```

```
AMPLITUDE(linear)                                   13/10/93 08:54:48
horizontal spectrum of amplitudes(lin) versus tune
0:    0.055 mm. at Q: 0.2648
1:    0.111 mm. at Q: 0.2668
2:-> 0.154 mm. at Q: 0.2675 <
3:    0.144 mm. at Q: 0.2689
4:    0.074 mm. at Q: 0.2699
```

```
Cu 0.21611 0.16827
Da 0.19200 0.15414 dy 0.01413
vertical spectrum of amplitudes(lin) versus tune
0:    0.013 mm. at Q: 0.1805
1:    0.013 mm. at Q: 0.1812
2:    0.023 mm. at Q: 0.1827
3:-> 0.027 mm. at Q: 0.1834 <-
4:    0.020 mm. at Q: 0.1840
```

Network Analysis

1. Excite beams with a sinusoidal carrier
2. Measure beam response
3. Sweep excitation frequency slowly through beam response

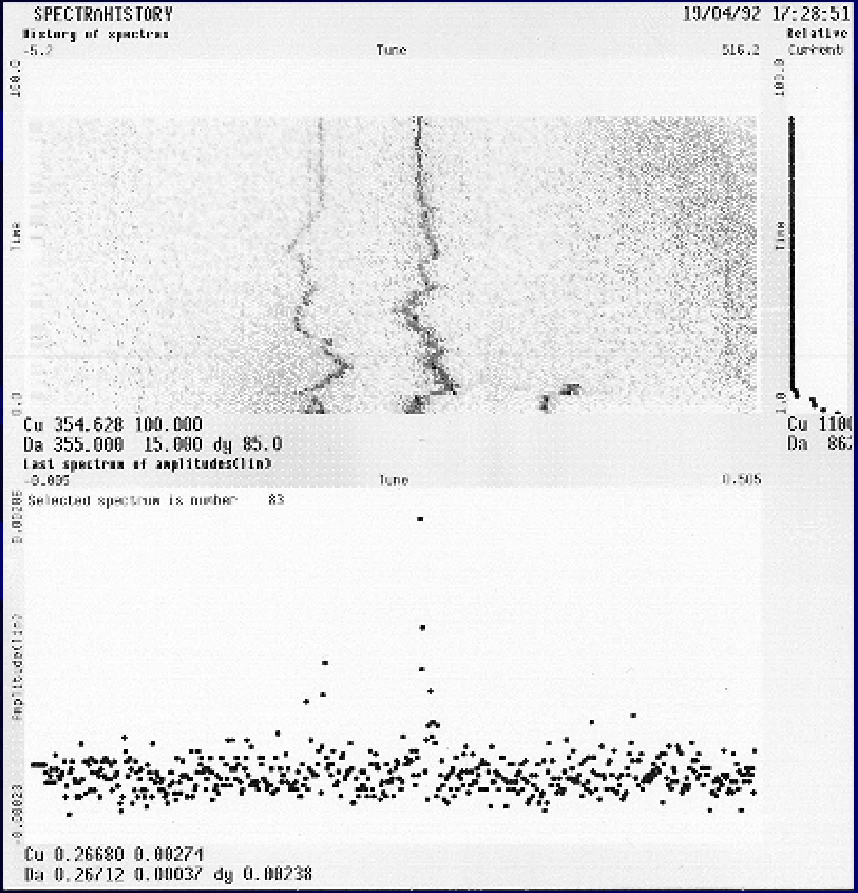


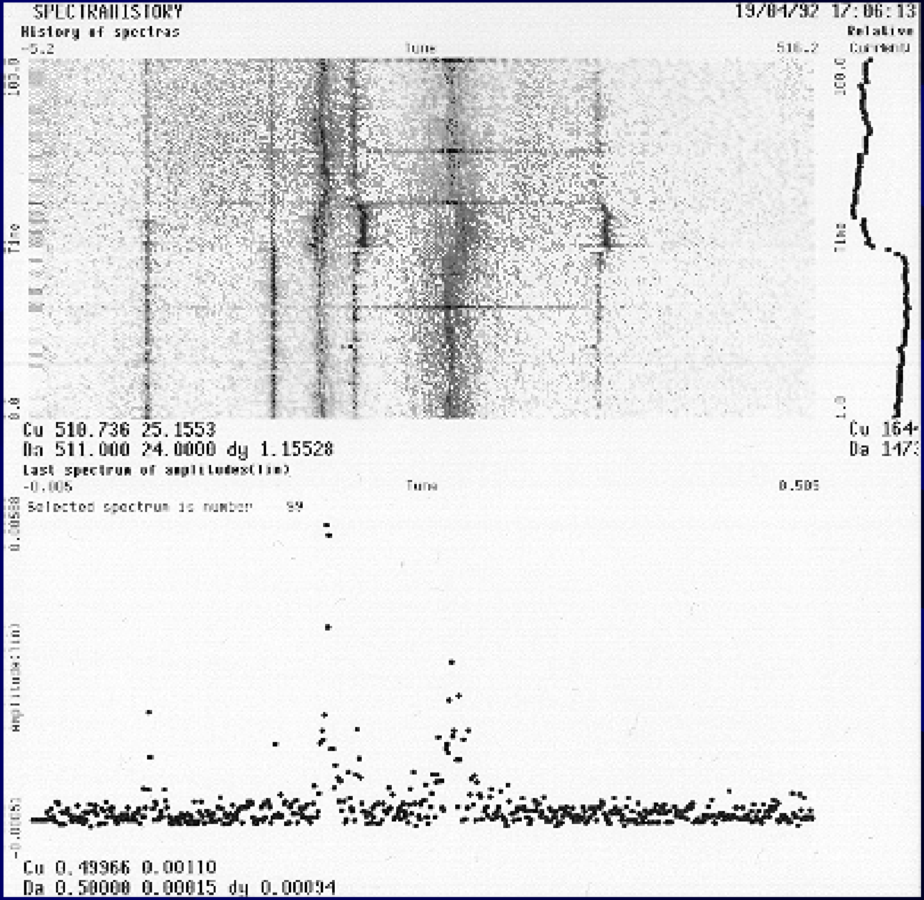
4 free fit parameter : a_0, q_0, Δq_0, $\Delta\phi$

Time Resolved Measurements

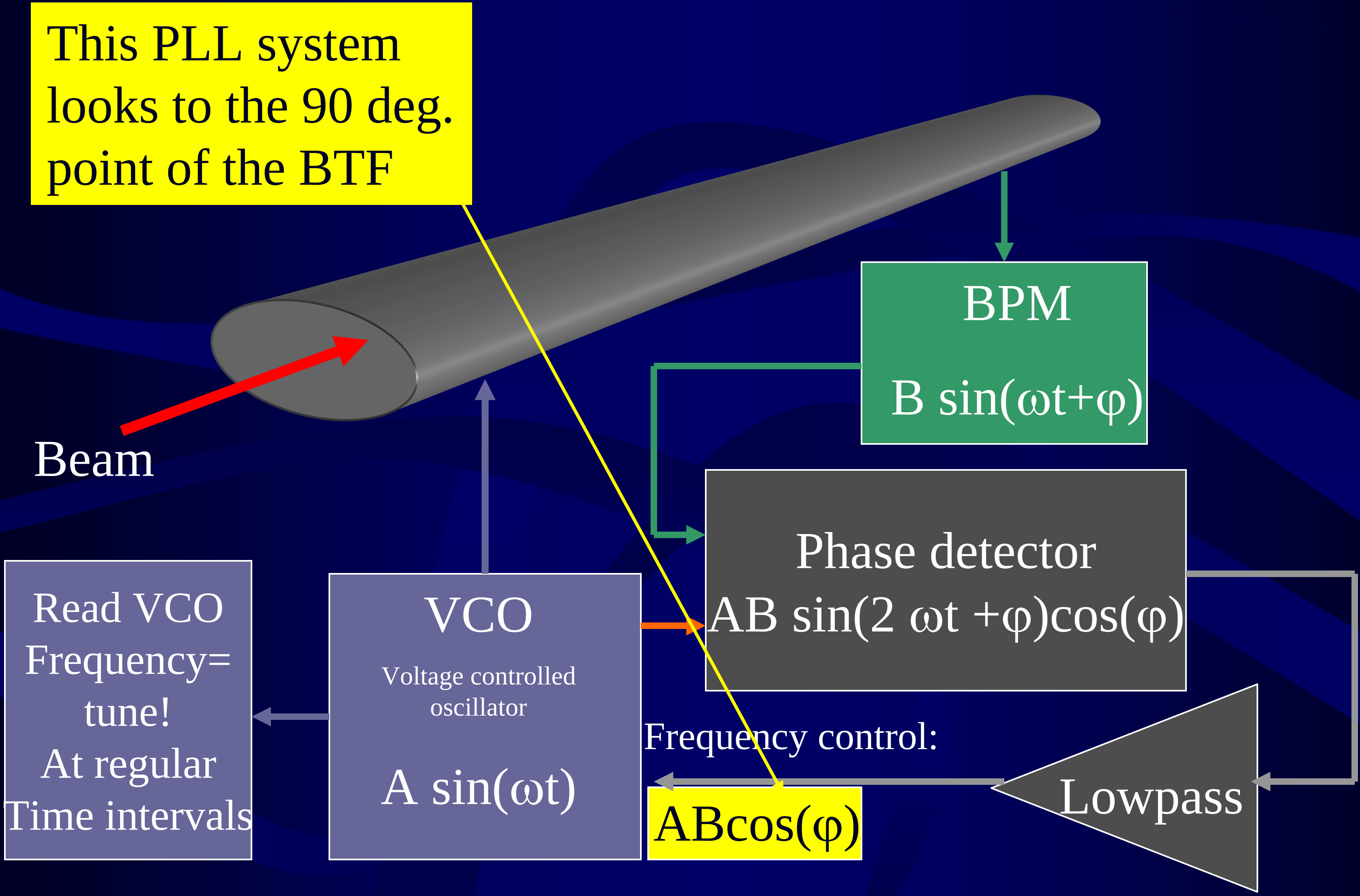
- To follow betatron tunes during machine transitions we need time resolved measurements. Simplest example:

  → repeated FFT spectra as before (spectrograms)





Principle of PLL tune measurements



This PLL system looks to the 90 deg. point of the BTF

Beam

BPM

B sin(ωt+φ)

Phase detector

AB sin(2 ωt +φ)cos(φ)

Read VCO
Frequency=
tune!
At regular
Time intervals

VCO

Voltage controlled oscillator

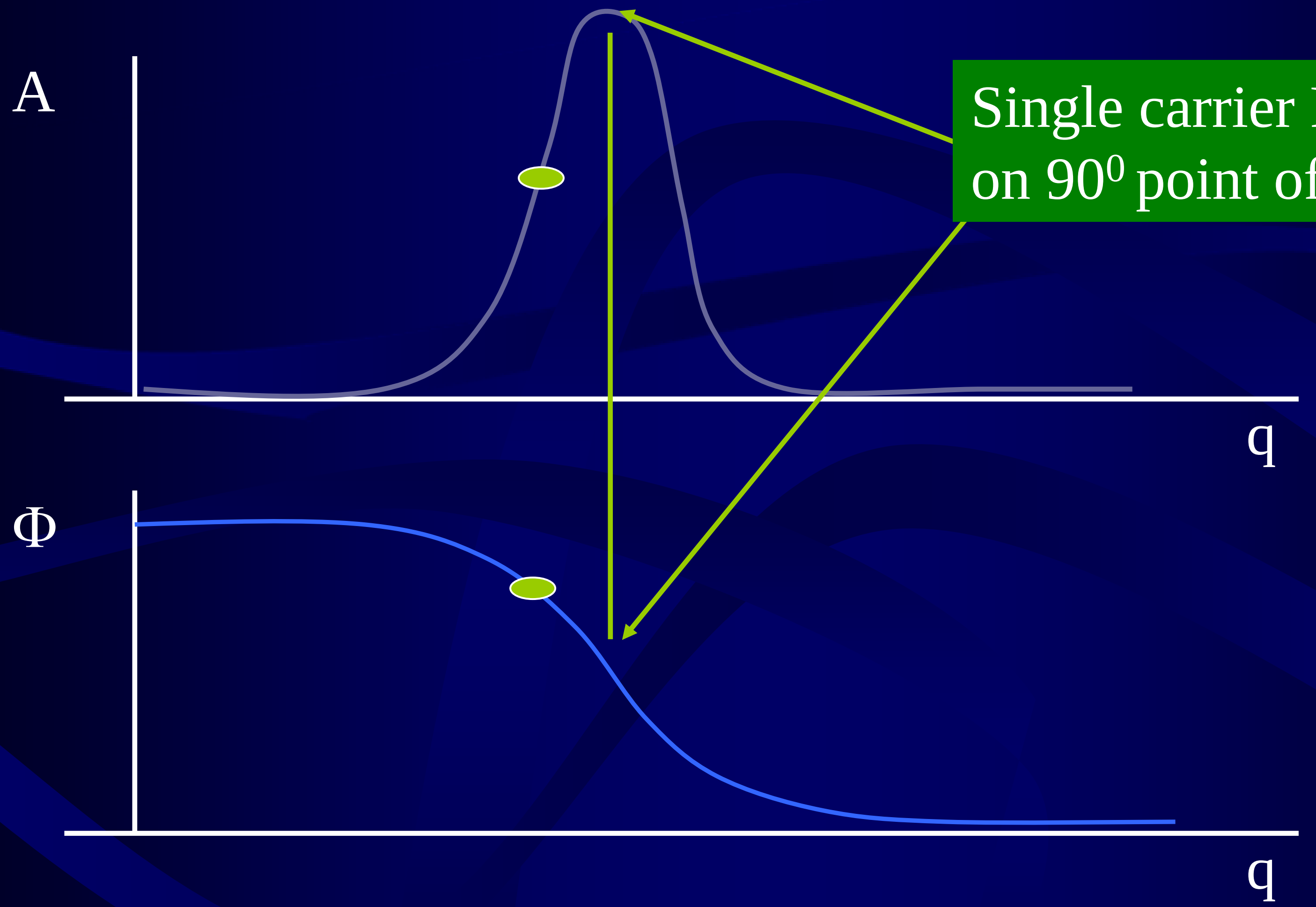
A sin(ωt)

Frequency control:

ABcos(φ)

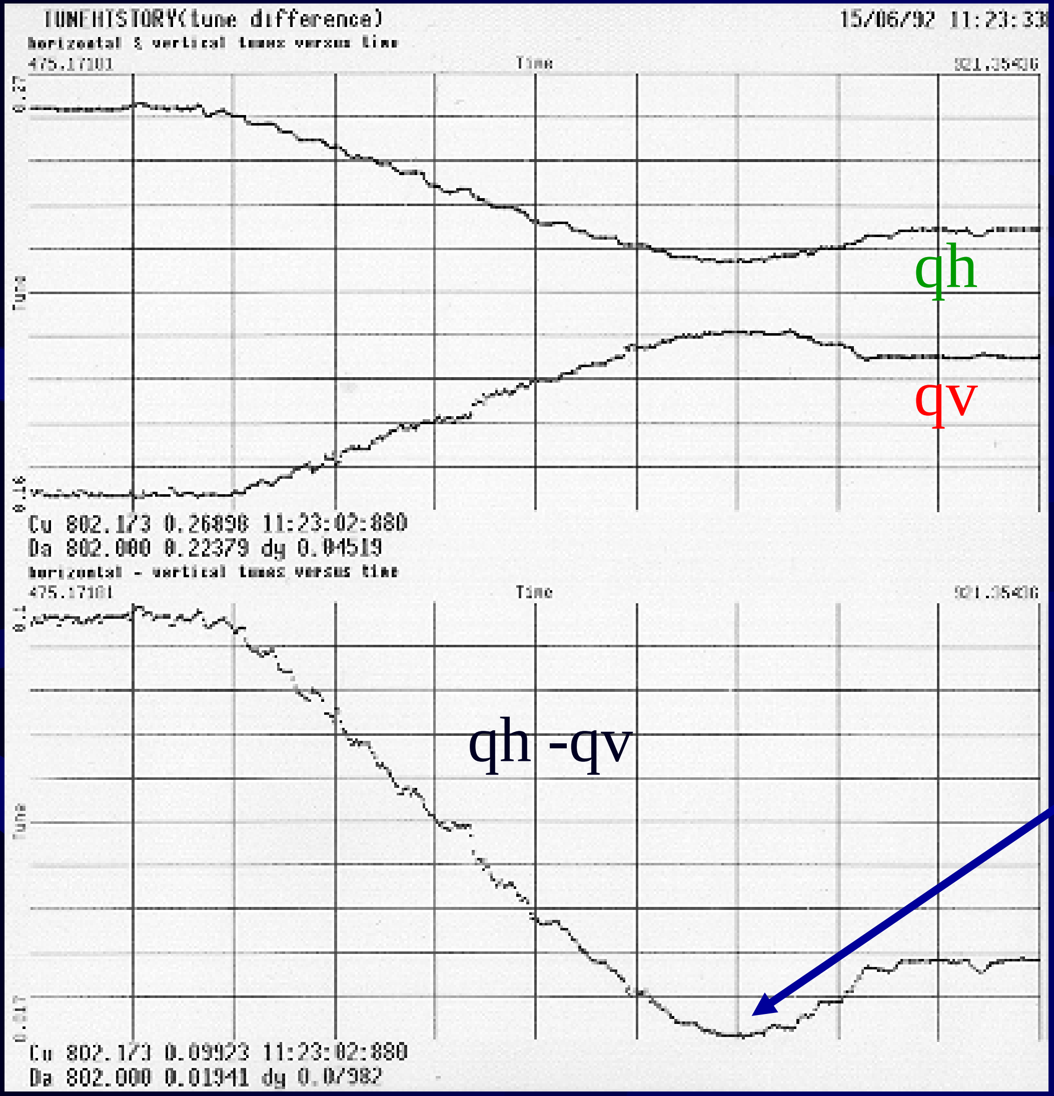
Lowpass

Illustration of PLL tune tracking



Single carrier PLL locks on 90^0 point of BTF;

Example of PLL tune measurement



```
TUNEHISTORY(tune difference)                    15/06/92 11:23:33
horizontal & vertical tunes versus time
```

```
Cu 802.173 0.26898 11:23:02:880
Da 802.000 0.22379 dy 0.04519
horizontal - vertical tunes versus time
```

```
Cu 802.173 0.09923 11:23:02:880
Da 802.000 0.01941 dy 0.07982
```

In this case continuous tune tracking was used whilst crossing the horizontal and vertical tunes with a power converter ramp.

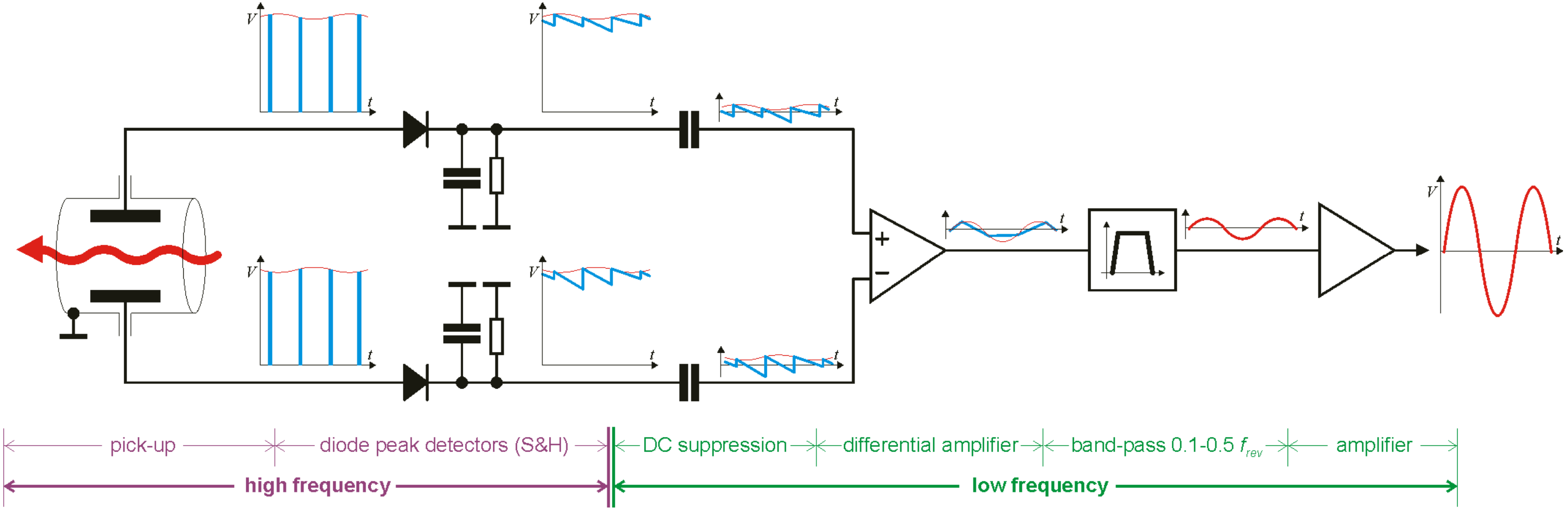
Closest tune approach is a measure of coupling

Getting BPM resolutions below the nm for diagnostics on hadron beams without emittance diluation

- Aperture of BPM approx. 50 mm or more
- Wide band electronics thermal noise limit: 10^-5 of aperture
- Narrow band front-end gains factor 10…100
- State of the art commercial BPM system reaches 5nm/sqrt(Hz), i.e. LHC turn by turn measurement (11 kHz) about sqrt(11000)* 5 nm = 0,5 um rms noise.

- Different approach:
  BBQ electronics: “Zoom in” getting high sensitivity for beam oscillations, but loosing absolute information of DC = closed orbit information.

Direct Diode Detection (3D) – the principle

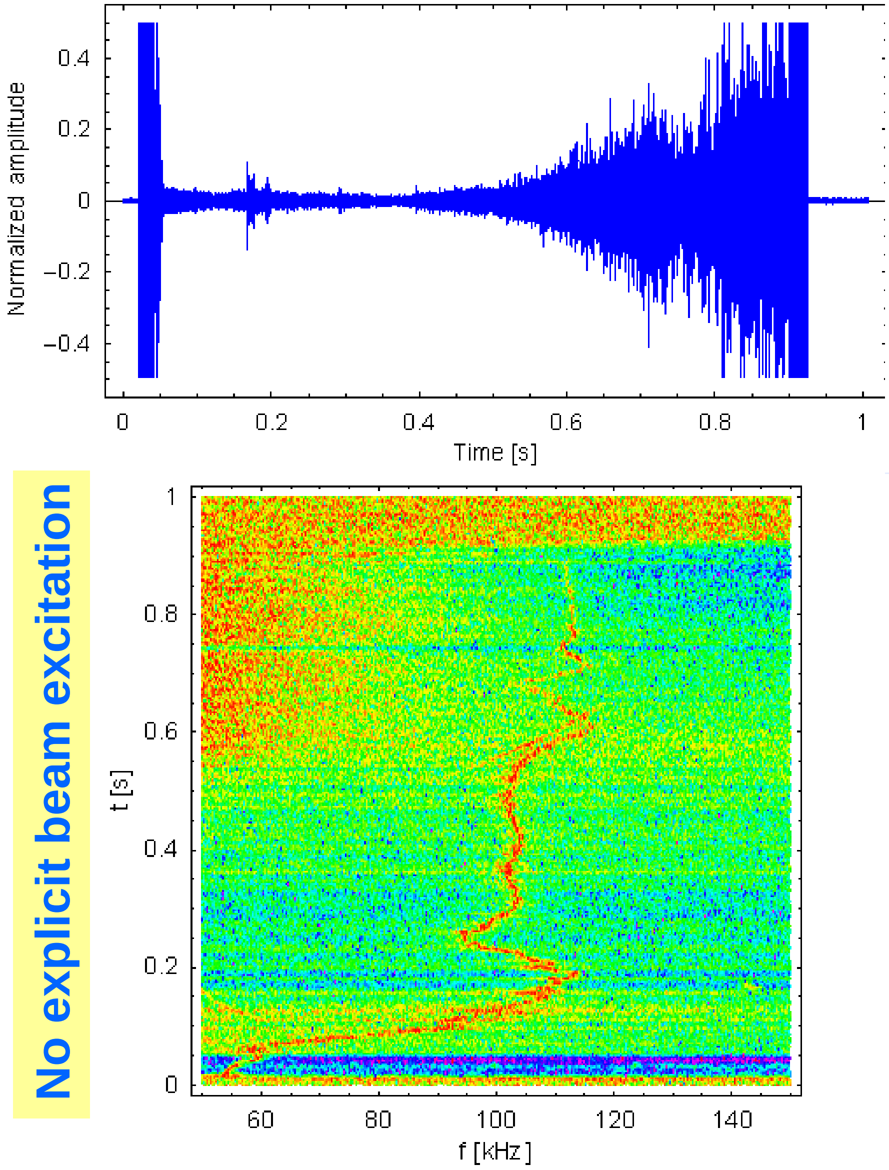


pick-up | diode peak detectors (S&H) | DC suppression | differential amplifier | band-pass 0.1-0.5 f_{rev} | amplifier

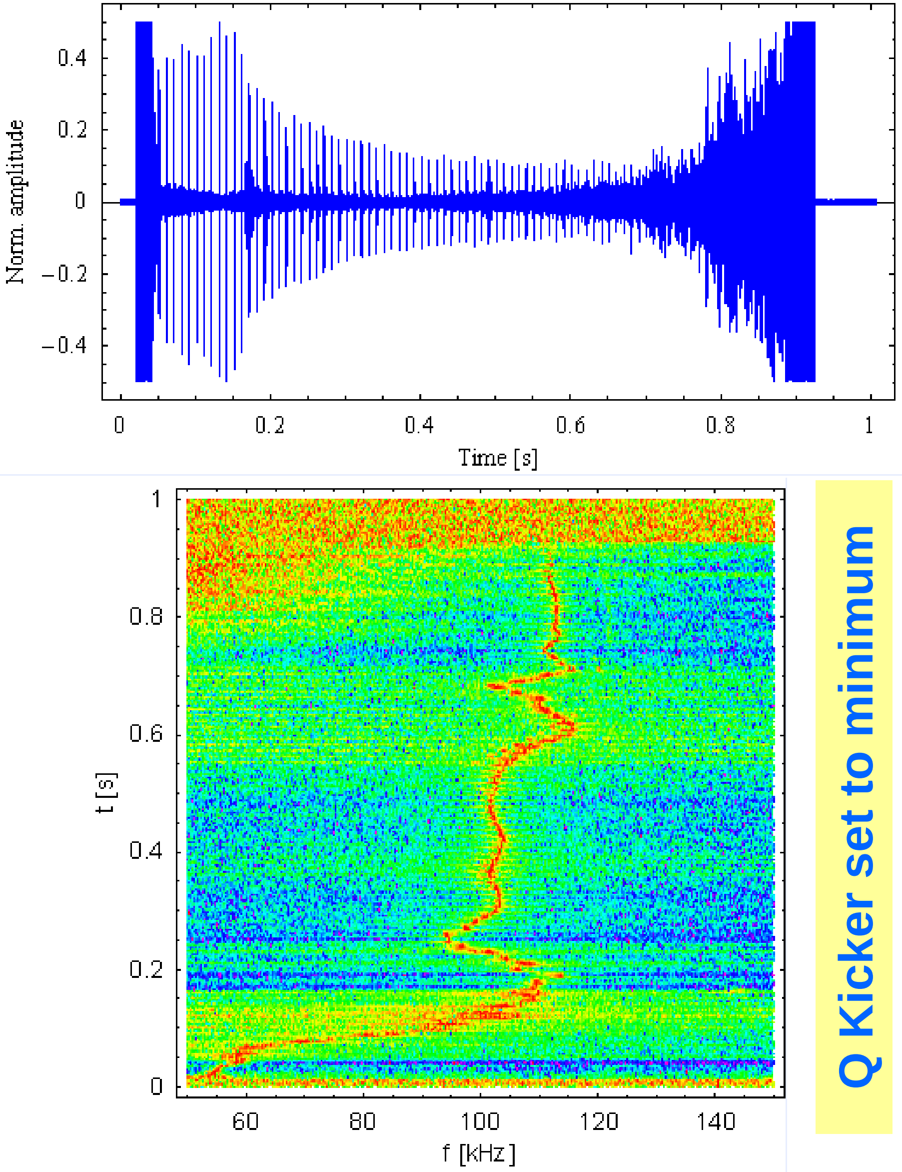
high frequency | **low frequency**

- Peak detection of position pick-up electrode signals (“collecting just the cream”)
- f_r content converted to the DC and removed by series capacitors
- beam modulation moved to a low frequency range (as after the diodes modulation is on much longer pulses)
- A GHz range before the diodes, after the diodes processing in the kHz range
- Works with any position pick-up
- Large sensitivity
- Impossible to saturate (large f_r suppression already at the detectors + large dynamic range)
- Low frequency operation after the diodes
  - High resolution ADCs available
  - Signal conditioning / processing is easy (powerful components for low frequencies)

Results from the PS (AD cycle)



No explicit beam excitation

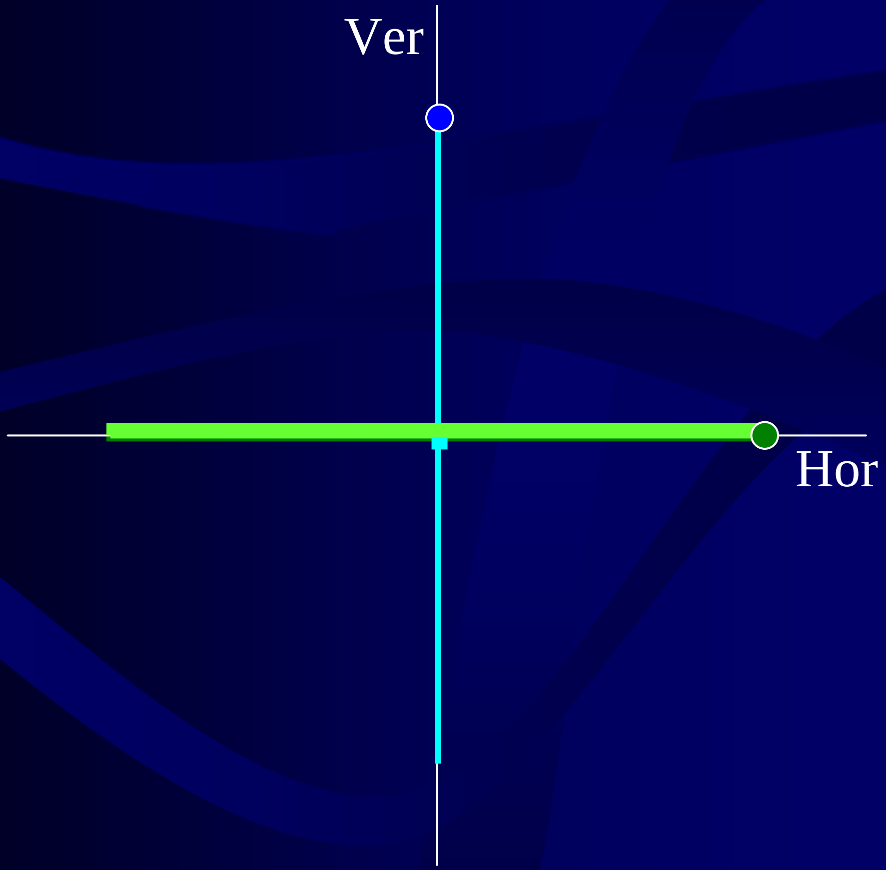


Q Kicker set to minimum

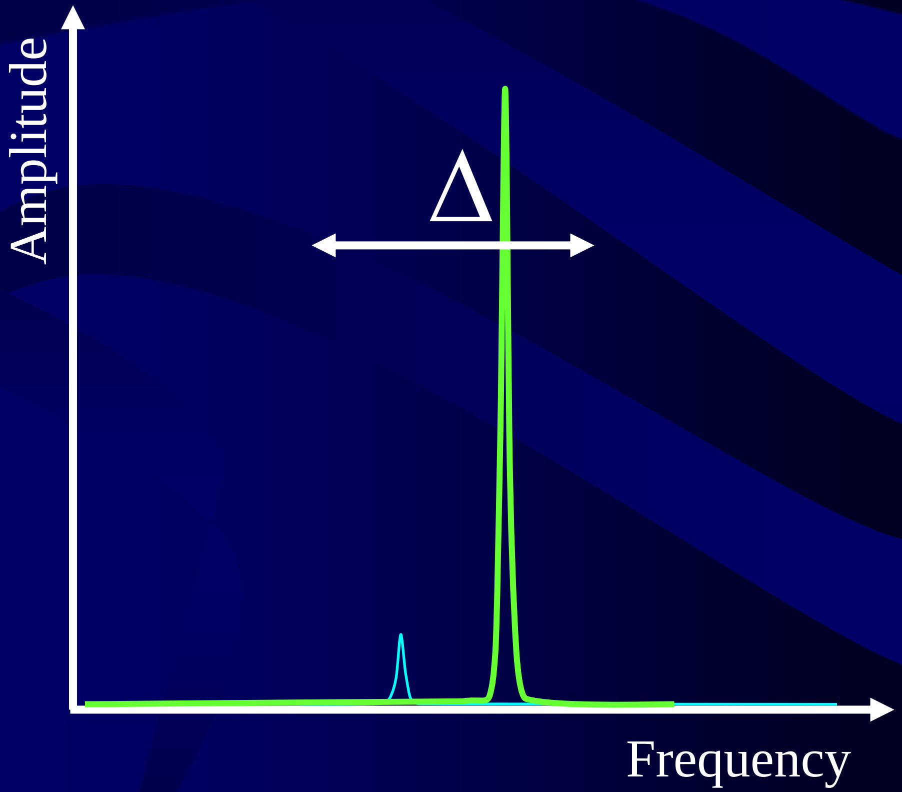
Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker

Start with decoupled machine → Only horizontal tune shows up in horizontal FFT
Gradually increase coupling → Vertical mode shows up & frequencies shift

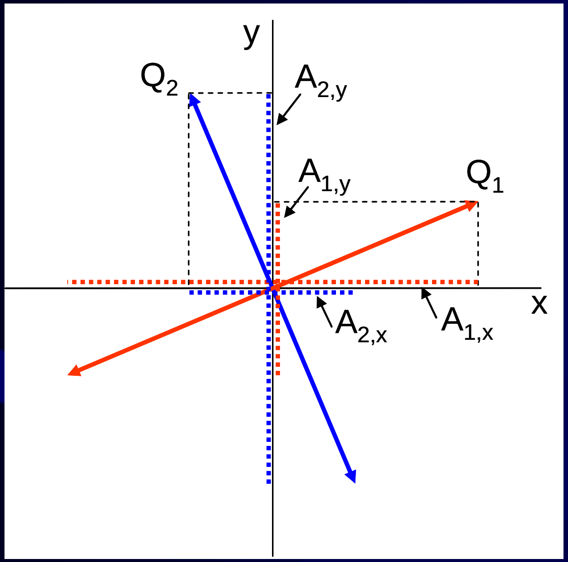
Fully coupled machine: $\Delta = |C^-|$

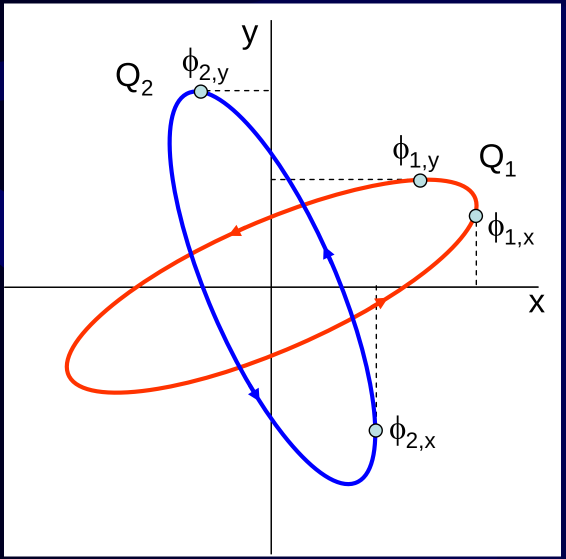


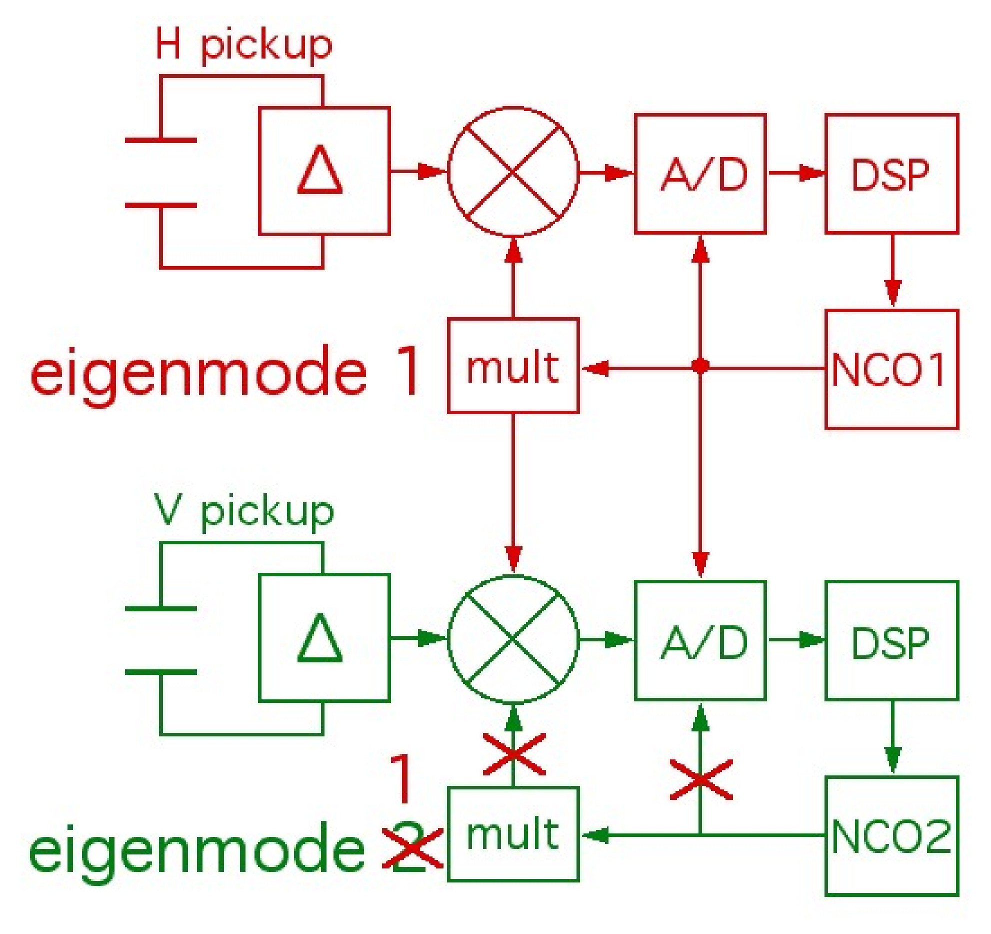
FFT of Horizontal Acquisition Plane



Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker

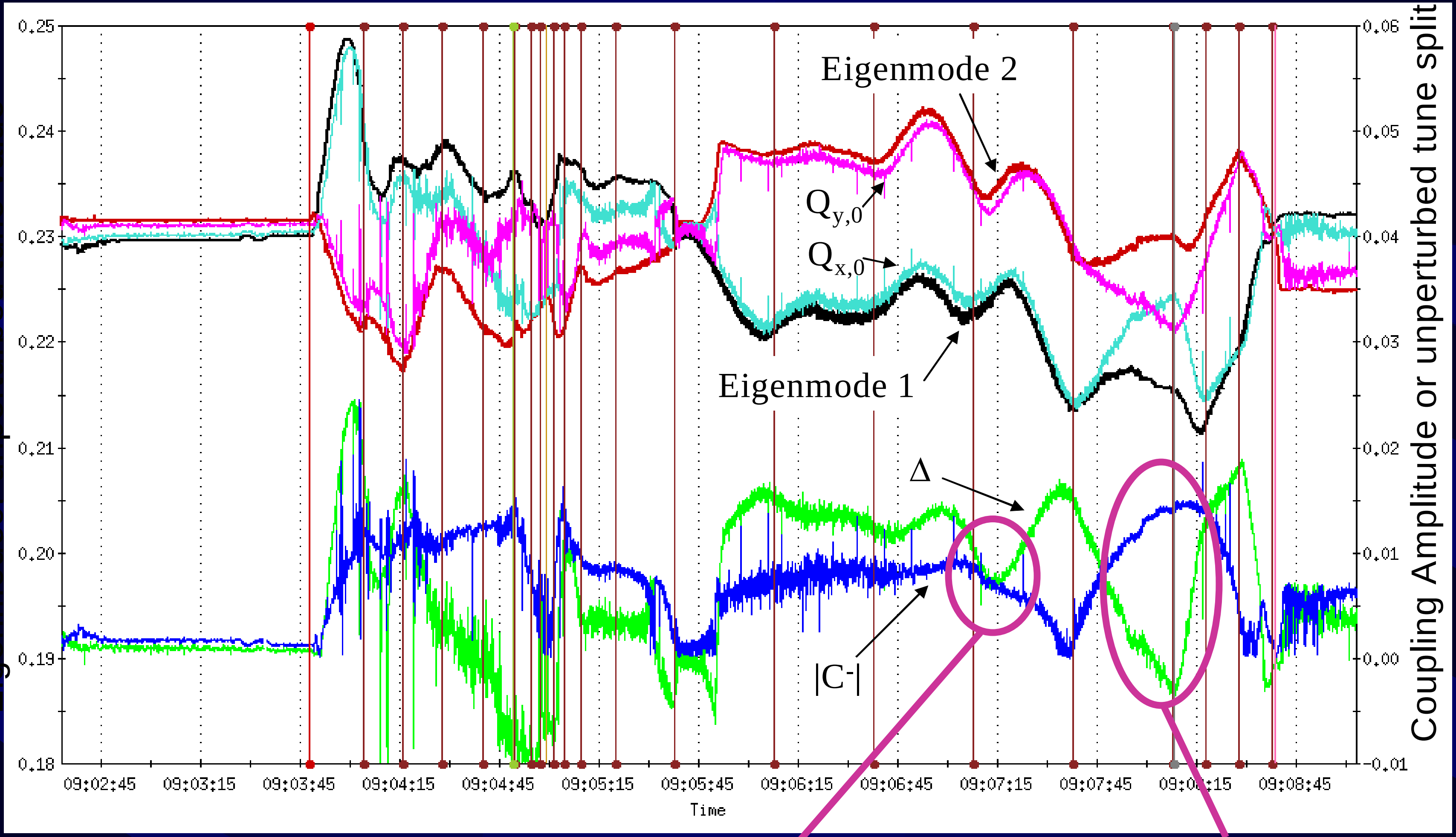






Tracking the vertical mode in the horizontal plane & vice-versa allows the coupling parameters to be calculated

Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker (RHIC Example)



Fully coupled

Tunes entirely defined by coupling

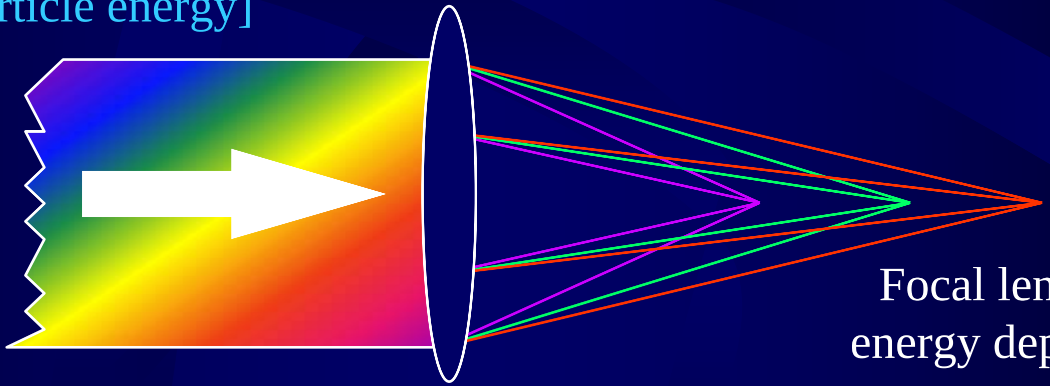
Chromaticity (Q’ or ξ)

Spread in the Machine Tune
due to Particle Energy Spread
Controlled by Sextupole magnets

$$\Delta Q = Q'\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \alpha\right)^{-1} Q'\frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

$$\xi = \frac{Q'}{Q}$$

Optics Analogy:



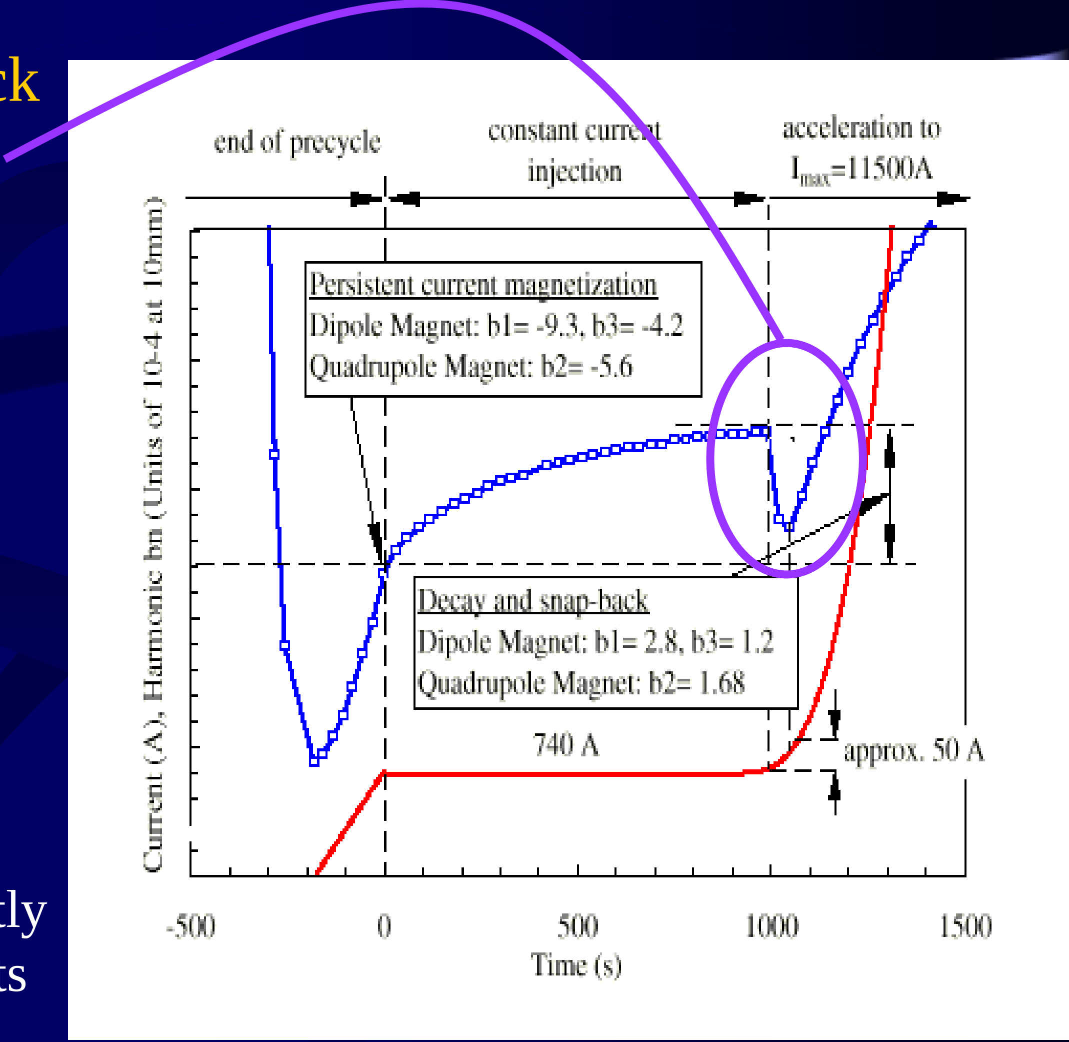
Achromatic incident light
[Spread in particle energy]

Lens
[Quadrupole]

Focal length is
energy dependent

Chromaticity – Its Importance for the LHC?

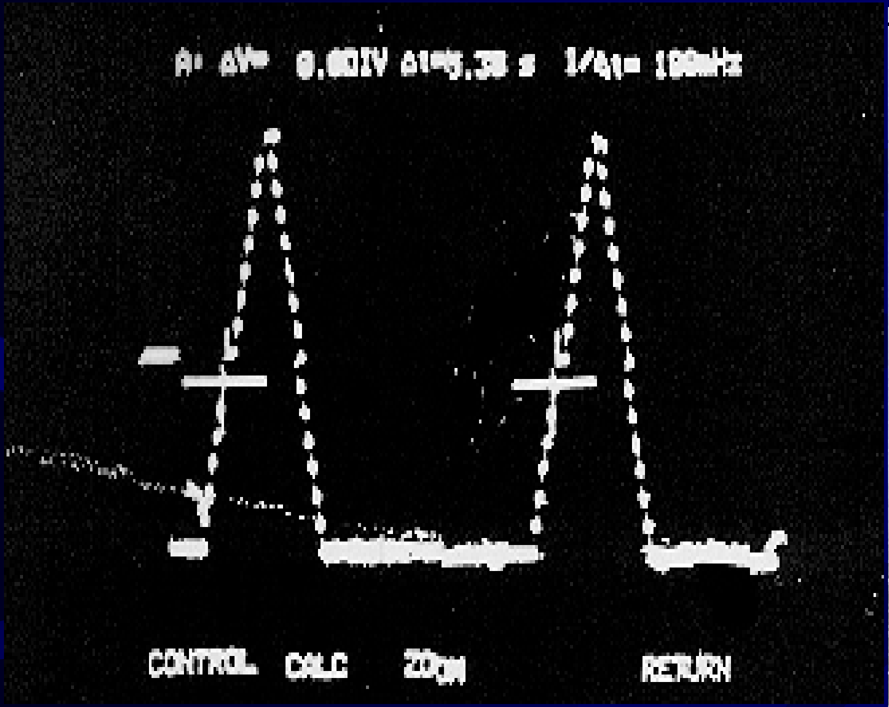
- Change in b3 during snap-back
  - → Change in Q’ of ~150 units
- Nominal operation requires ΔQ’ < 3
- Correction by:
  - → Feed-forward tables from magnet/chromaticity measurements
  - → On-line feedback from b3 measurements on reference magnets
  - → Possible on-line feedback directly from chromaticity measurements



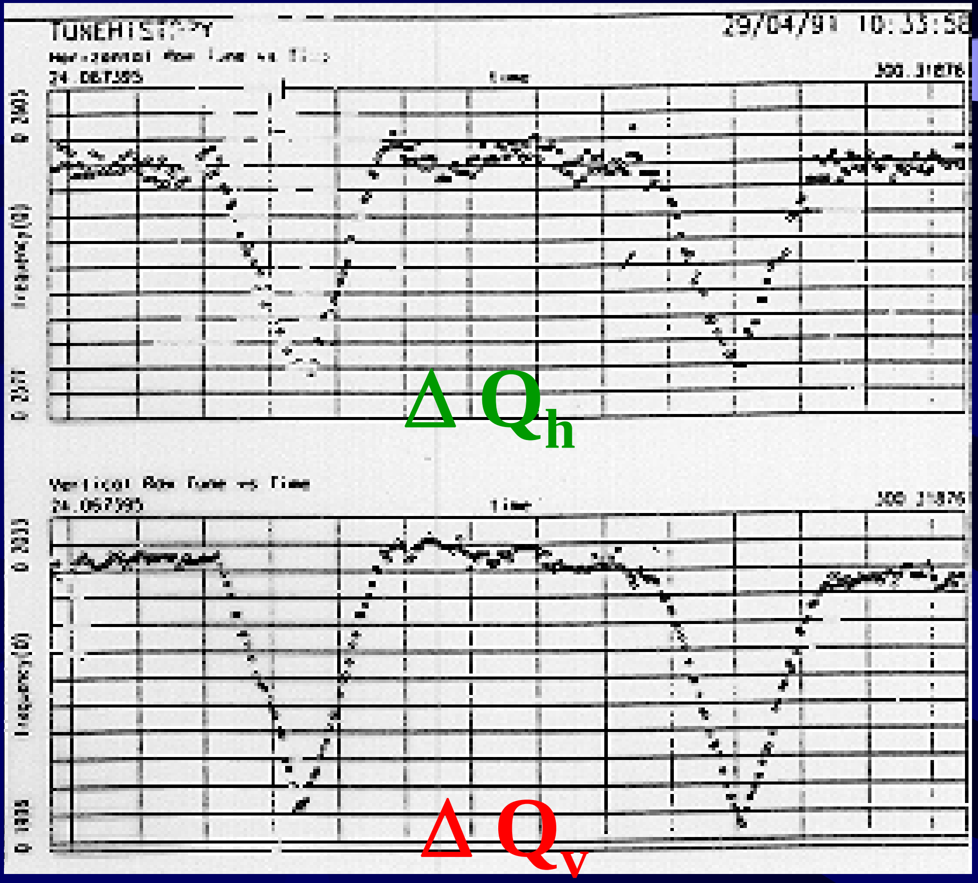
Chromaticity - What observable to choose?

Tune Difference for different beam momenta	⇔	used at HERA, RHIC and Tevatron in combination with PLL tune tracking
Width of tune peak or damping time	⇔	model dependent, non-linear effects, Used extensively at DESY
Amplitude ratio of synchrotron sidebands	⇔	Difficult of exploit in hadron machines with low synchrotron tune, influence of lattice resonances?
Excitation of energy oscillations and PLL tune tracking	⇔	Operationally used at RHIC and Tevatron; prepared for LHC
Bunch spectrum variations during betatron oscillations	⇔	difficult to measure
Head-tail phase advance (same as above, but in time domain)	⇔	very good results but requires kick stimulus ⇒ emittance growth!

Q' Measurement via RF-frequency modulation (momentum modulation)

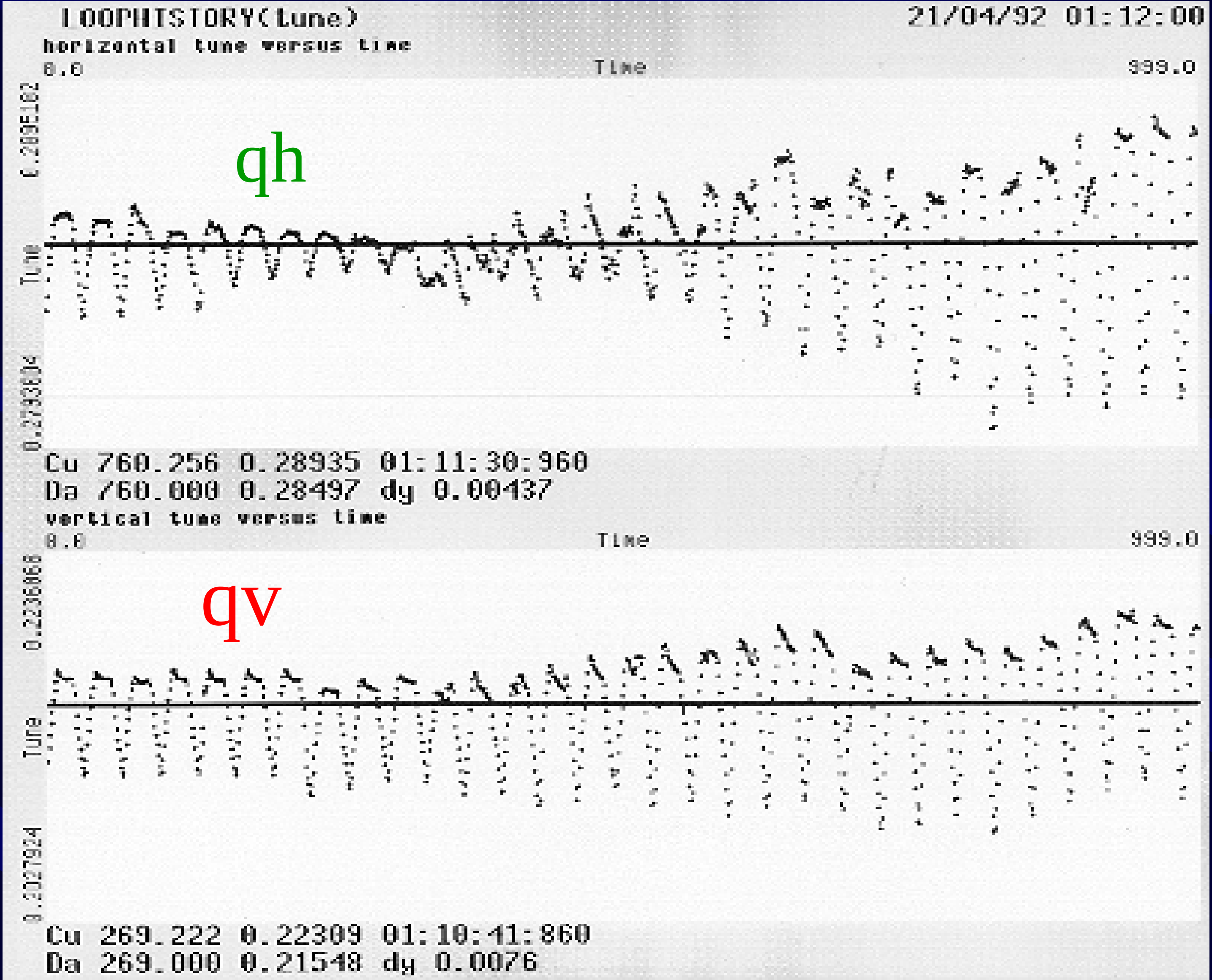


Applied Frequency Shift
Δ F (RF)



Amplitude & sign of chromaticity calculated from continuous tune plot

Measurement Example during LEP β-squeeze



LOOPHISTORY(tune) 21/04/92 01:12:00

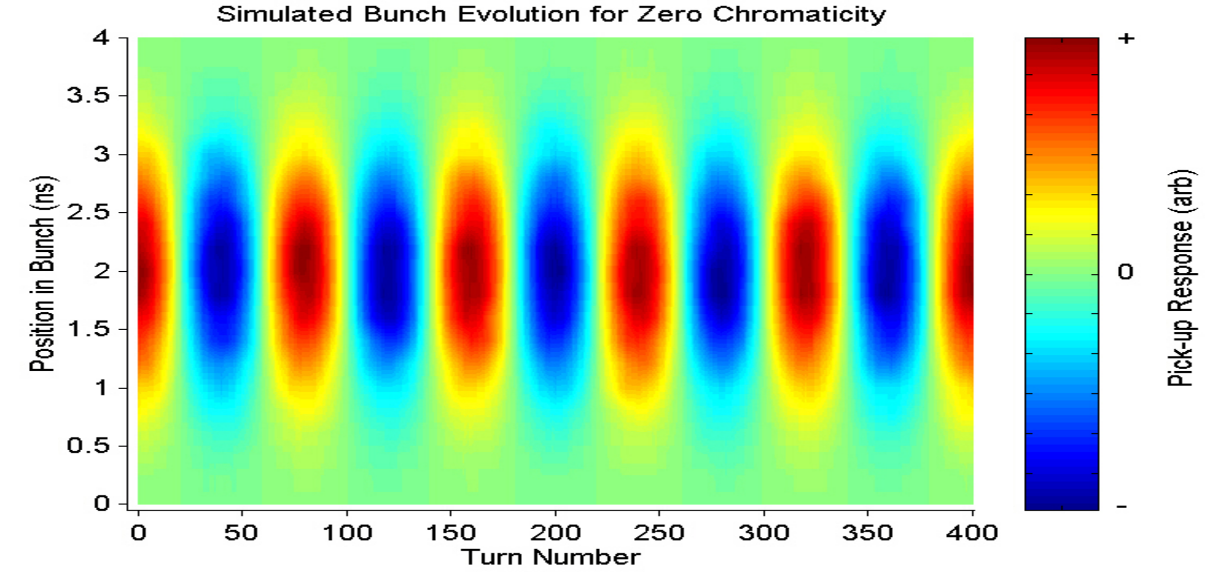
horizontal tune versus time

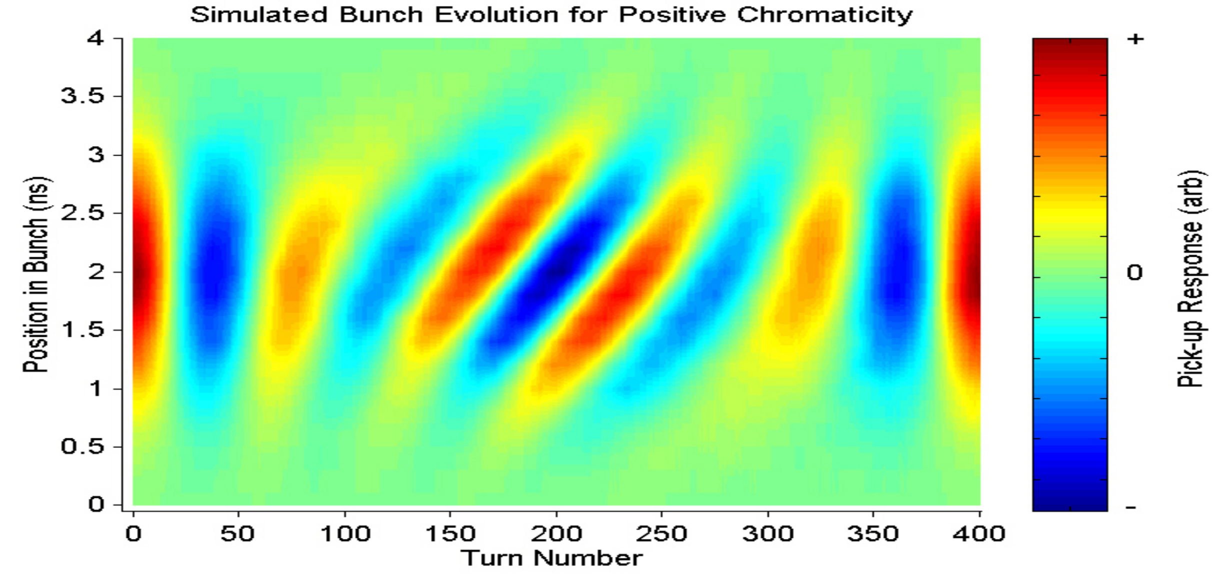
Cu 760.256 0.28935 01:11:30:960
Da 760.000 0.28497 dy 0.00437

vertical tune versus time

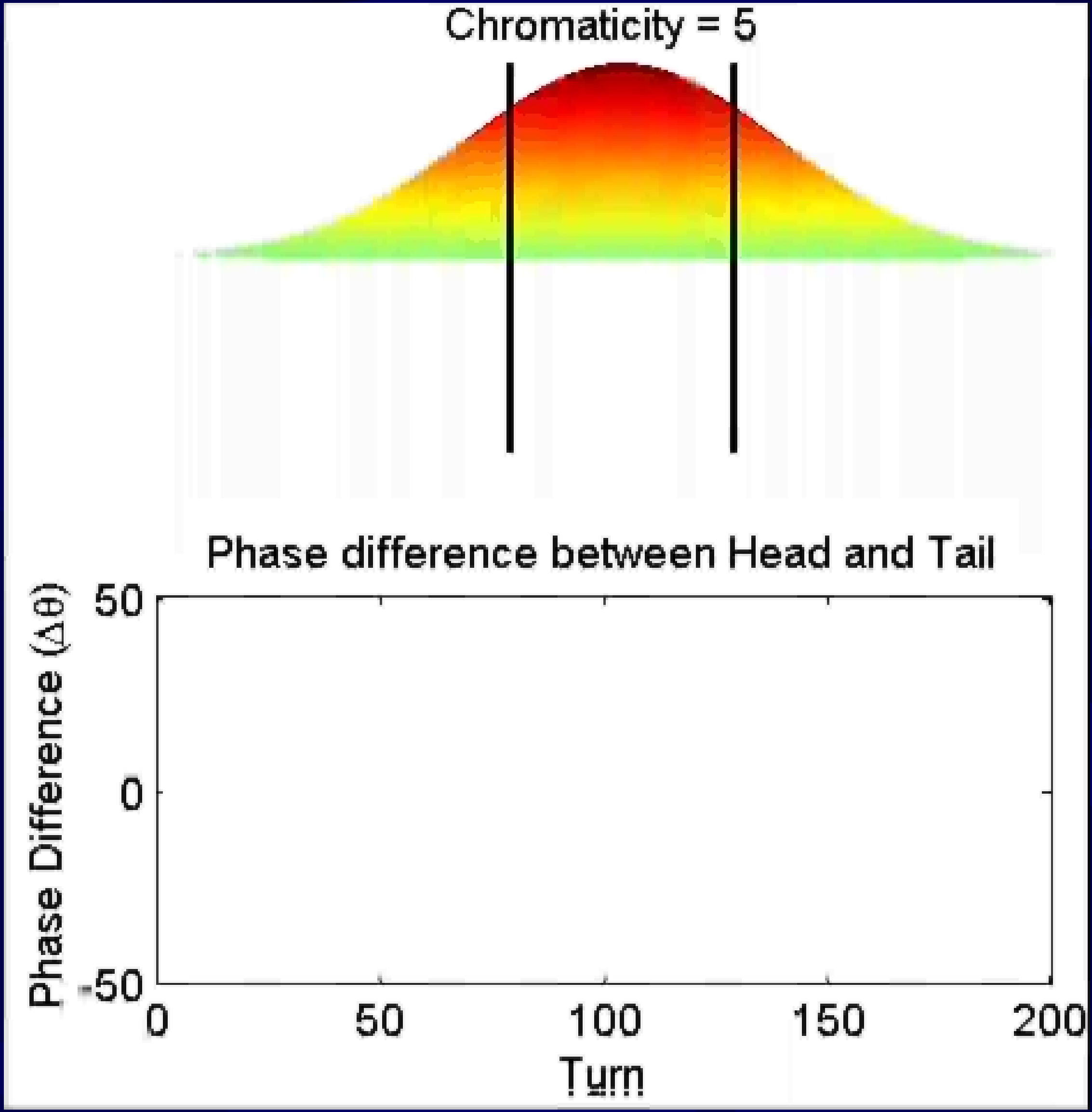
Cu 269.222 0.22309 01:10:41:860
Da 269.000 0.21548 dy 0.0076

Head-Tail motion with/without Q’

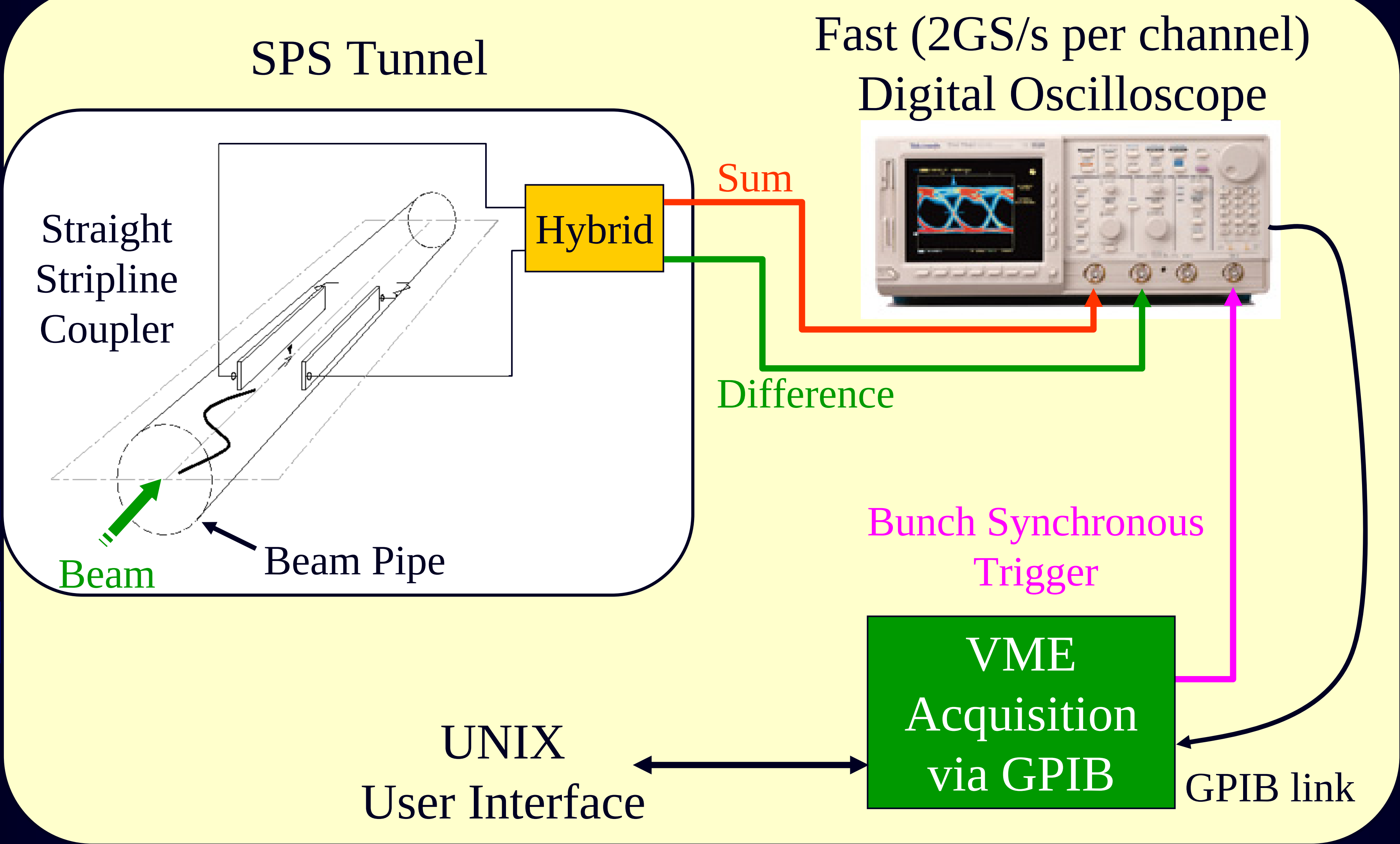

Simulated Bunch Evolution for Zero Chromaticity


Simulated Bunch Evolution for Positive Chromaticity

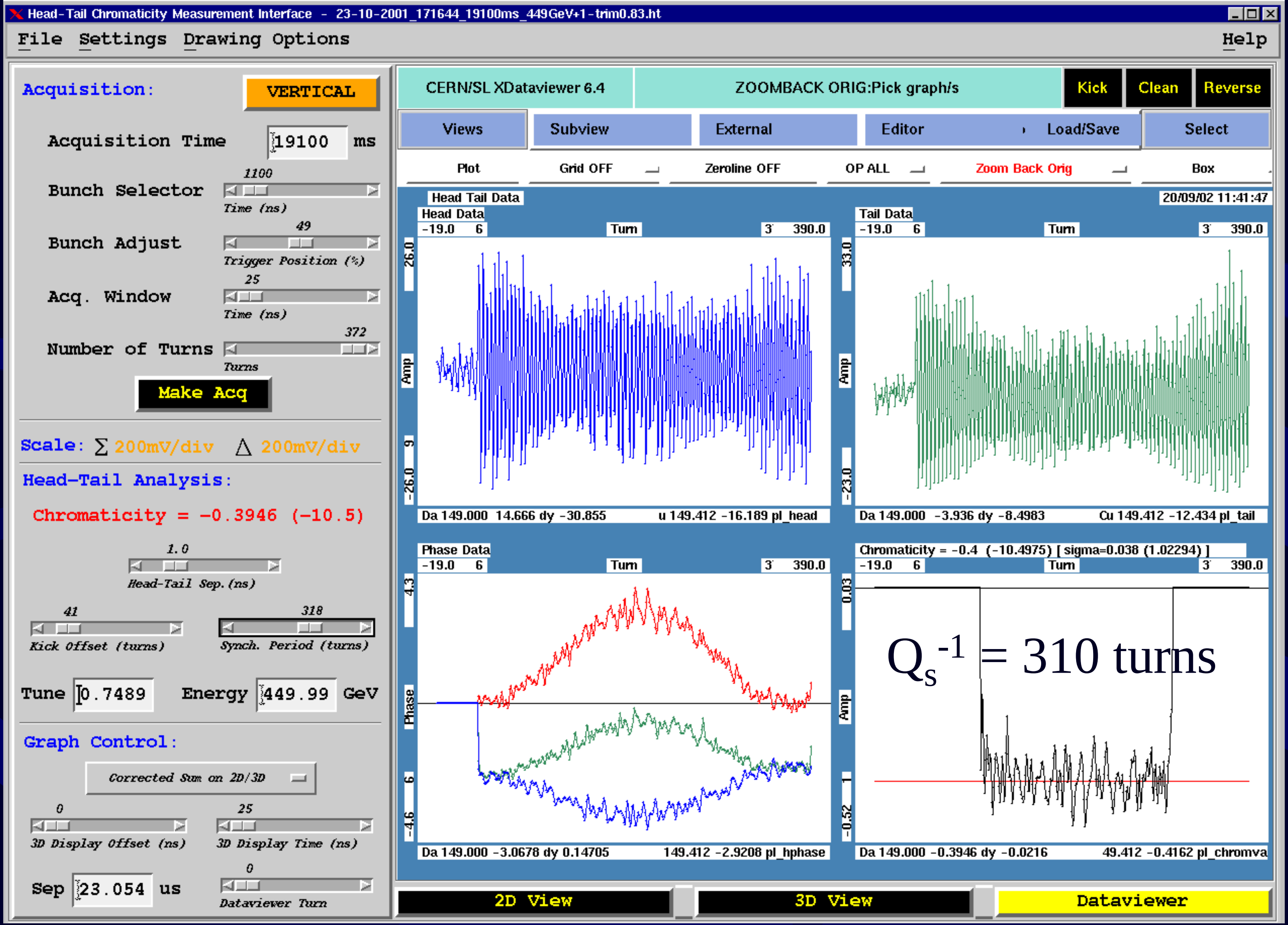
The Head-Tail Measurement Principle



Head-Tail System Set-up (SPS)



Measuring Q’ (Example 1: low Qs)



Head-Tail Chromaticity Measurement Interface - 23-10-2001_171644_19100ms_449GeV+1-trim0.83.ht

Acquisition: VERTICAL

Acquisition Time 19100 ms

Bunch Selector 1100 Time (ns)

Bunch Adjust 49 Trigger Position (%)

Acq. Window 25 Time (ns)

Number of Turns 372 Turns

Scale: Σ 200mV/div Δ 200mV/div

Head-Tail Analysis:

Chromaticity = -0.3946 (-10.5)

1.0 Head-Tail Sep. (ns)

41 Kick Offset (turns)

318 Synch. Period (turns)

Tune 0.7489 Energy 449.99 GeV

Graph Control:

Corrected Sum on 2D/3D

0 3D Display Offset (ns)

25 3D Display Time (ns)

Sep 23.054 us

0 Dataviewer Turn

Head Tail Data 20/09/02 11:41:47

Da 149.000 14.666 dy -30.855 u 149.412 -16.189 pl_head

Da 149.000 -3.936 dy -8.4983 Cu 149.412 -12.434 pl_tail

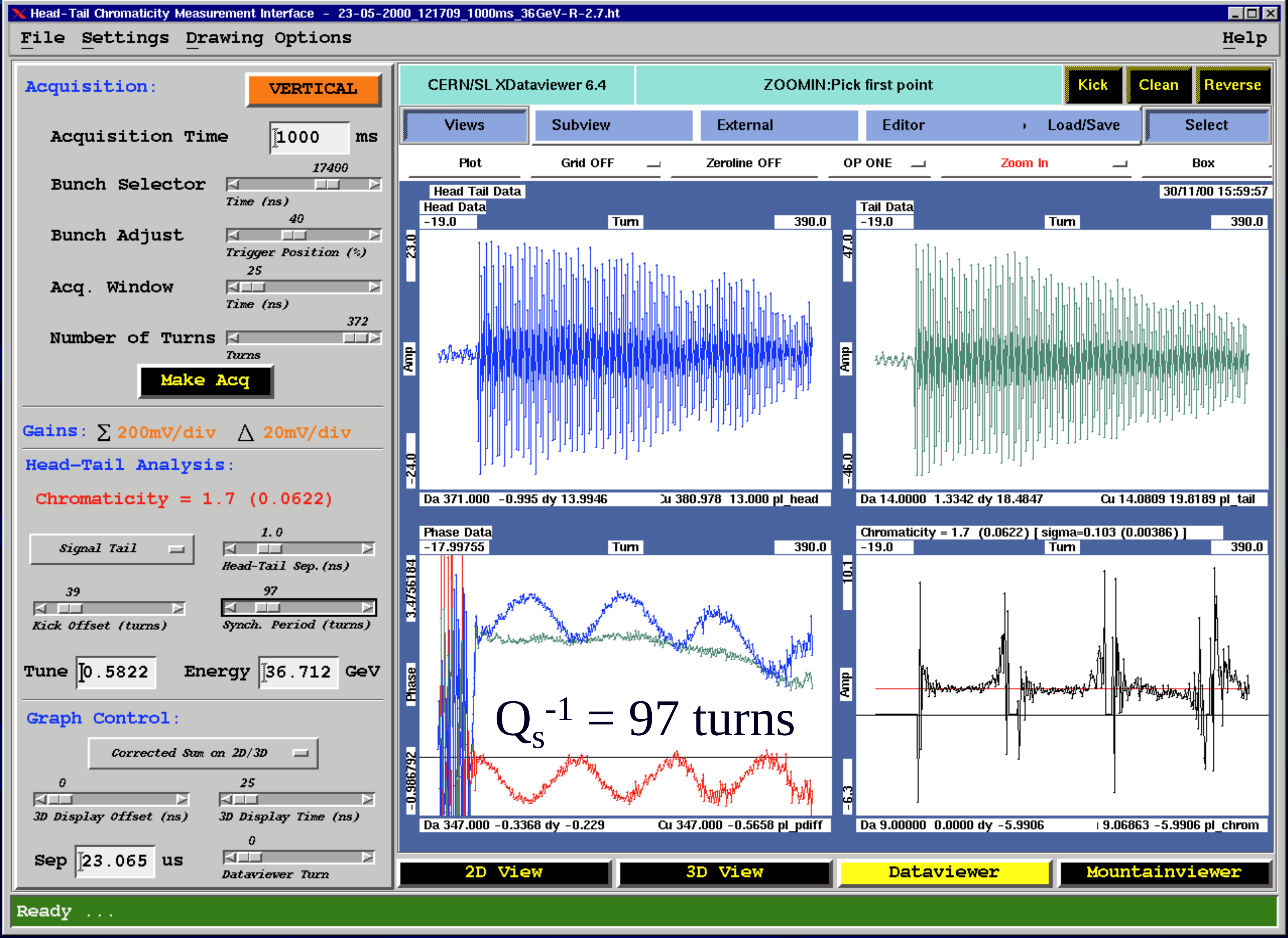
Da 149.000 -3.0678 dy 0.14705 149.412 -2.9208 pl_hphase

Chromaticity = -0.4 (-10.4975) [sigma=0.038 (1.02294)]

Da 149.000 -0.3946 dy -0.0216 49.412 -0.4162 pl_chromva

Q_s^{-1} = 310 turns

Measuring Q’ (Example 2: high Qs)



Head-Tail Chromaticity Measurement Interface - 23-05-2000_121709_1000ms_36GeV-R-2.7.ht

Acquisition Time 1000 ms

Bunch Selector 17400 Time (ns)

Bunch Adjust 40 Trigger Position (%)

Acq. Window 25 Time (ns)

Number of Turns 372 Turns

Gains: Σ 200mV/div Δ 20mV/div

Chromaticity = 1.7 (0.0622)

Signal Tail

Head-Tail Sep. (ns) 1.0

Kick Offset (turns) 39

Synch. Period (turns) 97

Tune 0.5822 Energy 36.712 GeV

Corrected Sum on 2D/3D

3D Display Offset (ns) 0

3D Display Time (ns) 25

Sep 23.065 us

Dataviewer Turn 0

Ready ...

30/11/00 15:59:57

Head Data: -19.0 Turn 390.0; 23.0, -24.0; Da 371.000 -0.995 dy 13.9946 Cu 380.978 13.000 pl_head

Tail Data: -19.0 Turn 390.0; 47.0, -46.0; Da 14.0000 1.3342 dy 18.4847 Cu 14.0809 19.8189 pl_tail

Phase Data: -17.99755 Turn 390.0; 3.4756184, -0.986792; Da 347.000 -0.3368 dy -0.229 Cu 347.000 -0.5658 pl_pdiff

Chromaticity = 1.7 (0.0622) [sigma=0.103 (0.00386)]: -19.0 Turn 390.0; 10.1, -6.3; Da 9.00000 0.0000 dy -5.9906 9.06863 -5.9906 pl_chrom

$Q_s^{-1} = 97$ turns

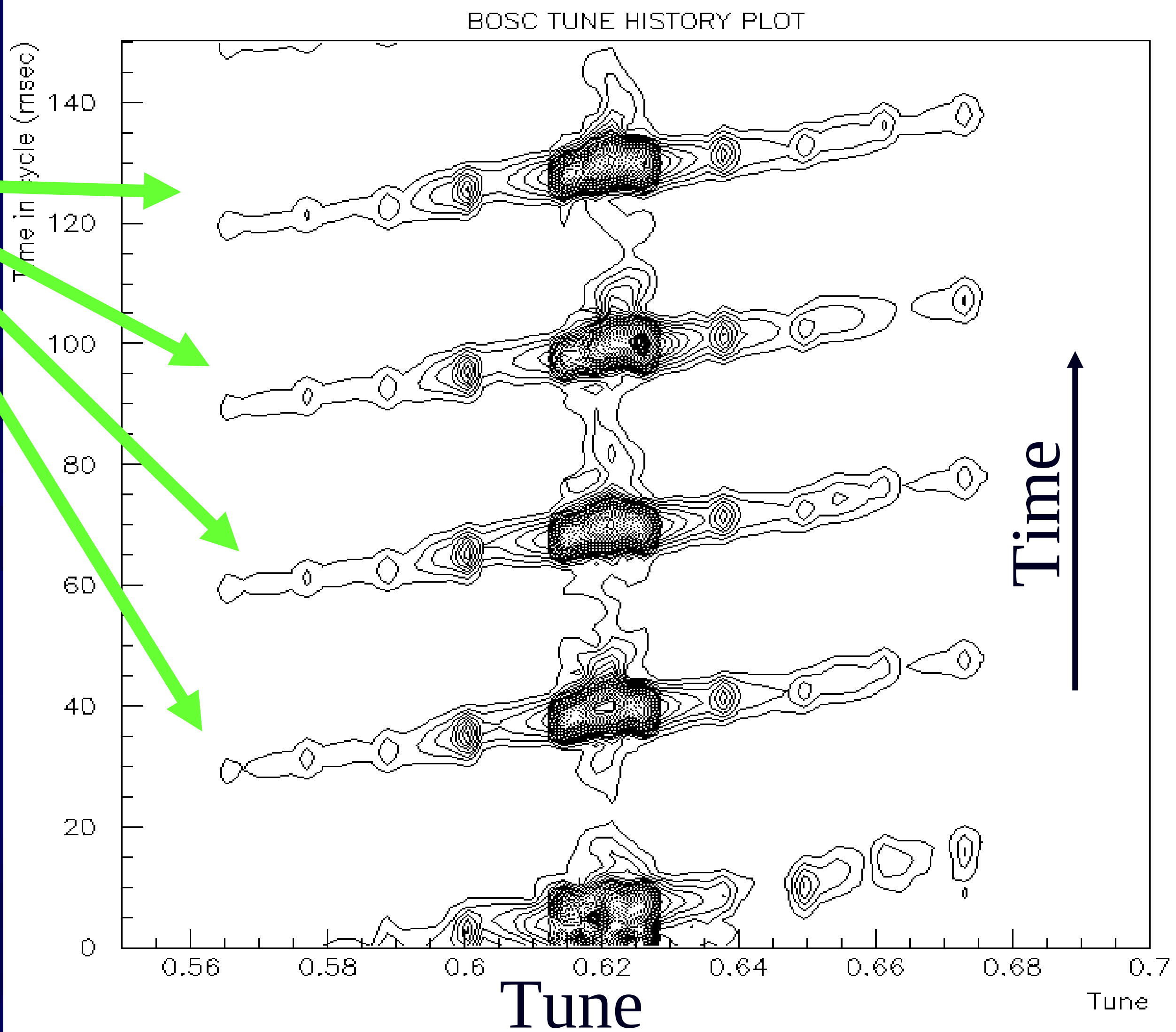
Online measurement and feedback of Q & Q’

- The aim for the LHC:
  - → Permanent Q & Q’ measurements with hard constraints on:
    - emittance preservation
    - insensitivity to machine-parameter changes (orbit, coupling…)
  - → Online feedback to power supplies of quadrupole and sextupole magnets (bandwidth < 10 Hz)

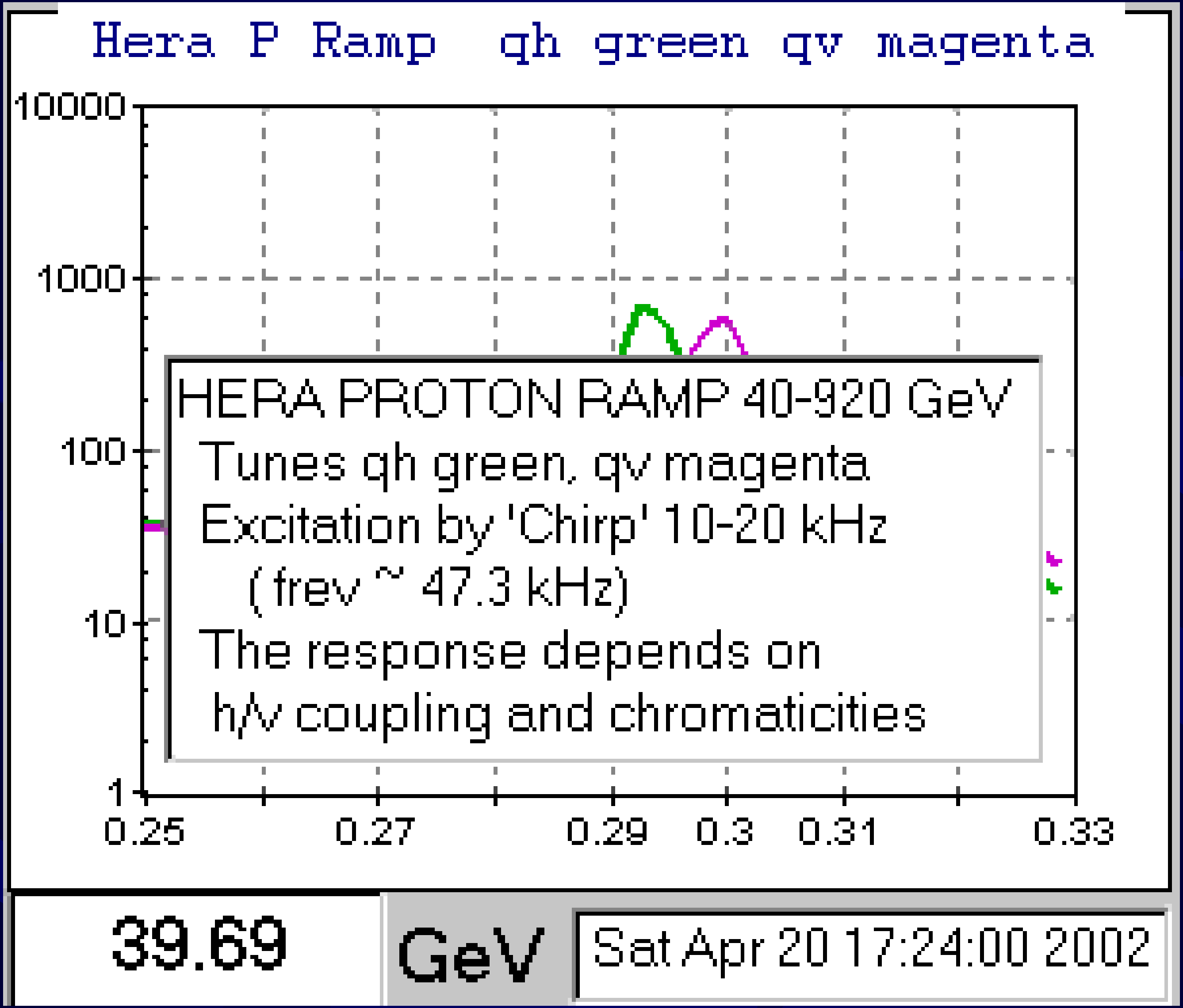
- What has been done so far:
  - → System used at HERA until last days→ following movie
  - → RHIC, Tevatron and LHC perspectives

HERA-p solution:

- “Chirp” tune measurements
- Online display
- Operator “joystick” feedback to quadrupole and sextupole power-supplies (BLL = brain locked loop)



Online Q-display at HERA-p with "BLL" as control (brain locked loop)



HERA PROTON RAMP 40-920 GeV
Tunes qh green, qv magenta
Excitation by 'Chirp' 10-20 kHz
(frev ~ 47.3 kHz)
The response depends on
h/v coupling and chromaticities

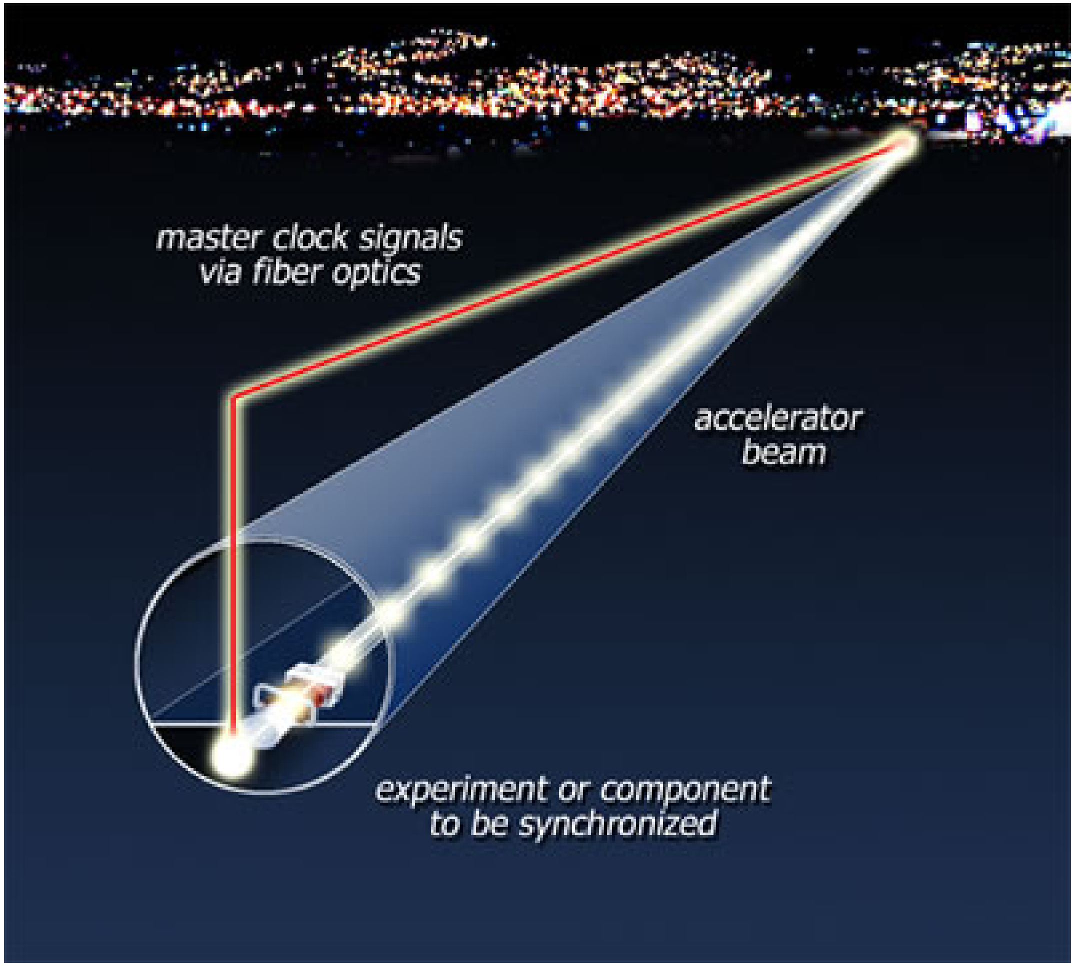
39.69 GeV Sat Apr 20 17:24:00 2002

Synchronization of (distant) accelerator components down to the femtosecond

Speed of light:

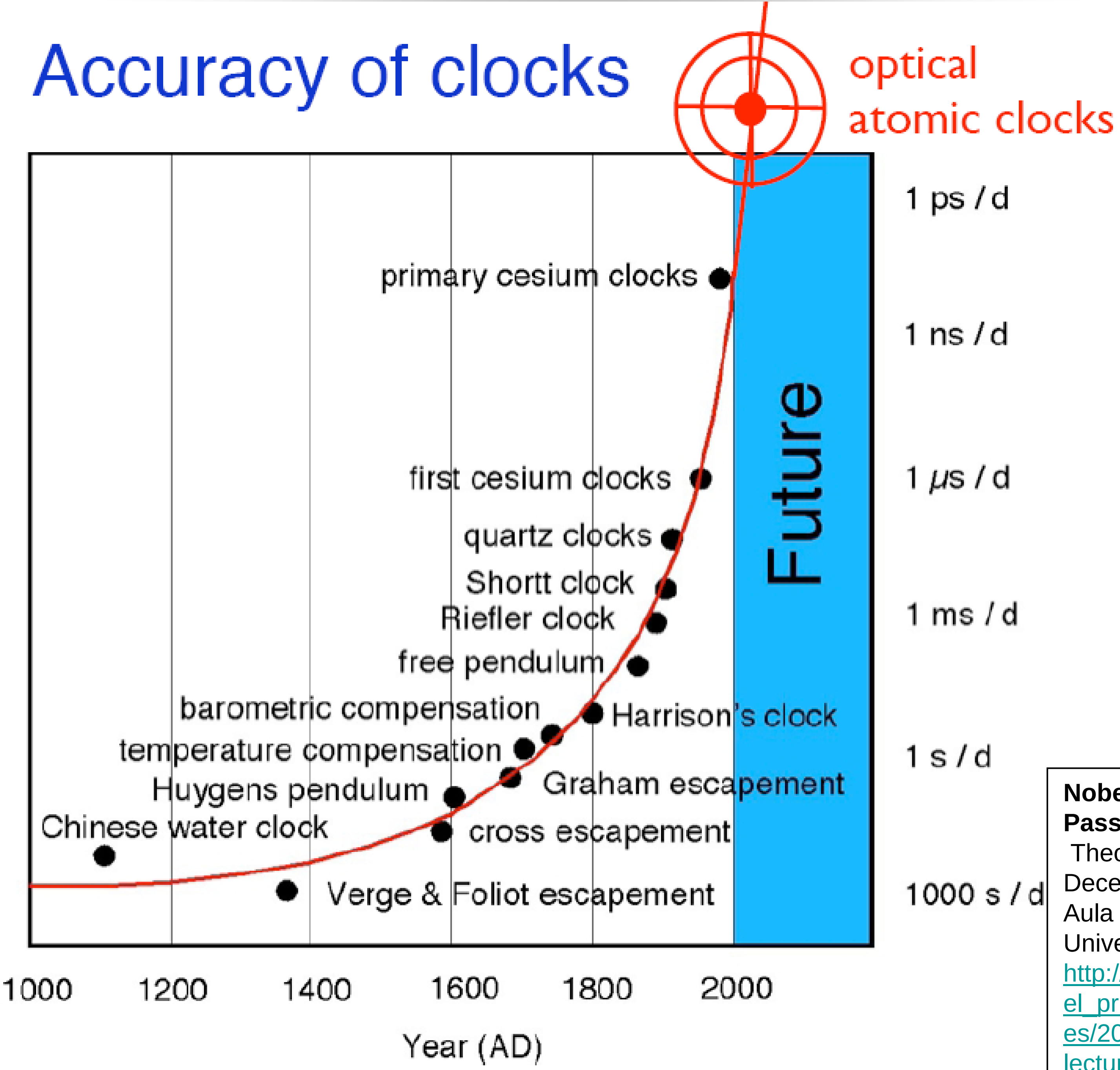
= 3*10^8 m/s

= 0.3 um/ fs



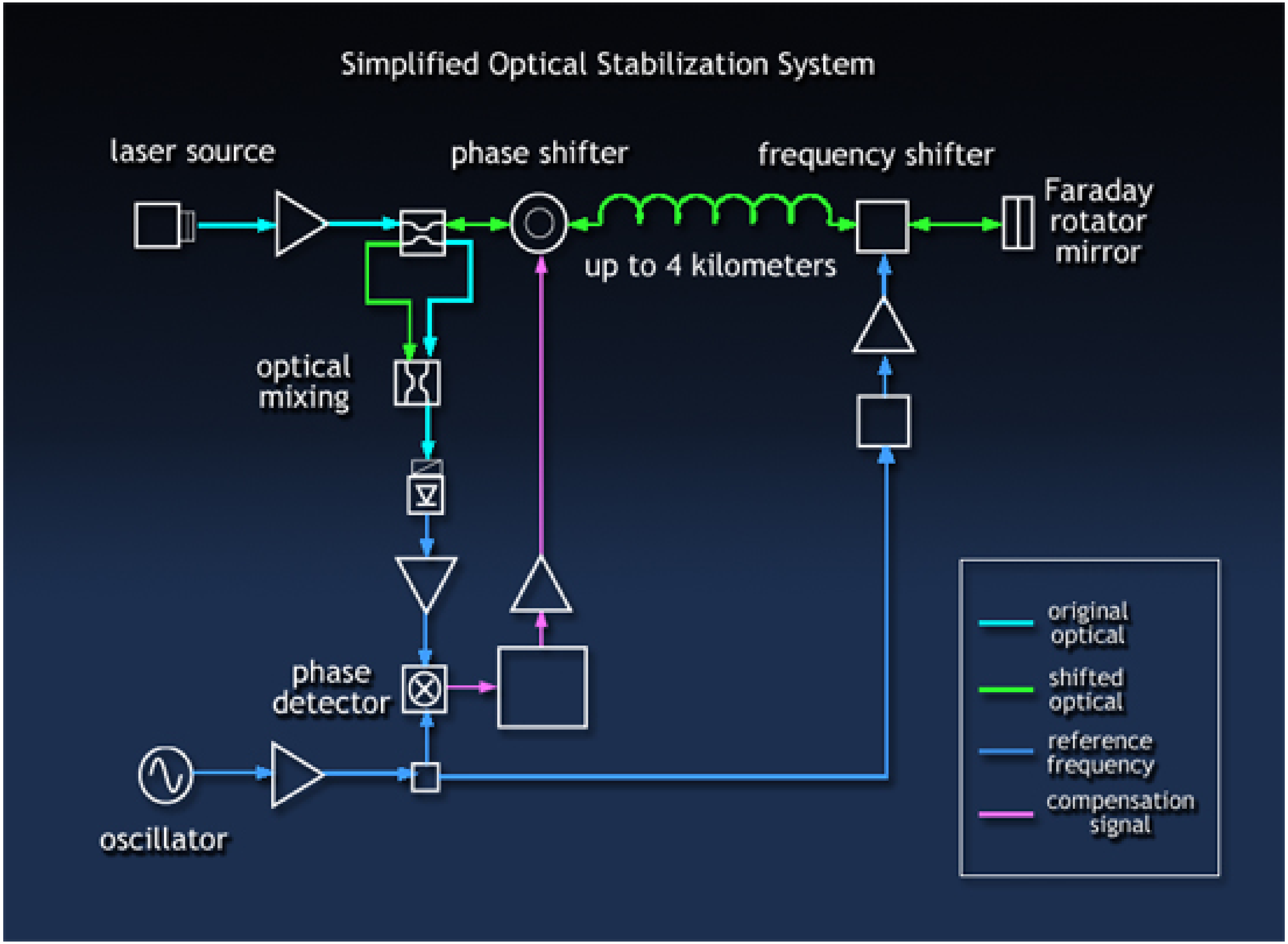
1) Clock stability
2) Distribution over length

Accuracy of clocks

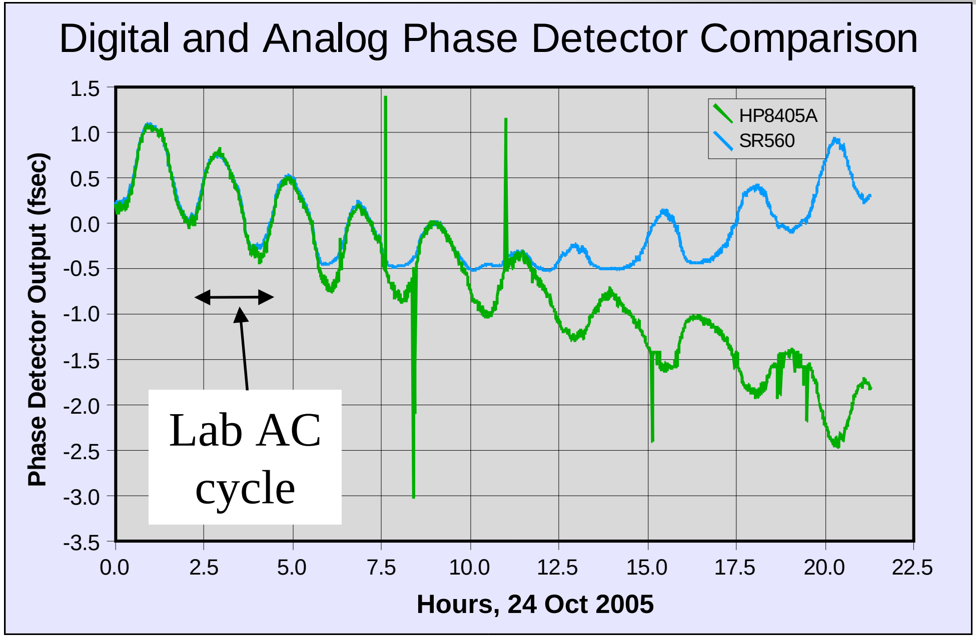


Nobel Lecture
Passion for Precision
Theodor W. Hänsch
December 8, 2005, at Aula Magna, Stockholm University.
http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2005/hansch-lecture.html

All based on stable synch. signal and stabilized links



Compare phase at the end of fiber with reference to establish stability.



Measure slow drift (<1 Hz) of fiber under laboratory conditions

Compensation for several environmental effects results in a linear drift of 0.13 fsec/hour and a residual temperature drift of 1 fsec/deg C.

Environmental factors

- Temperature: 0.5-1 fsec/deg C
- Atmospheric pressure: none found
- Humidity: significant correlation
- Laser Wavelength Stabilizer: none
- Human activity: femtosecond noise in the data

J. Byrd, *Progress in femtosecond timing distribution and synchronization for ultrafast light sources* BIW06

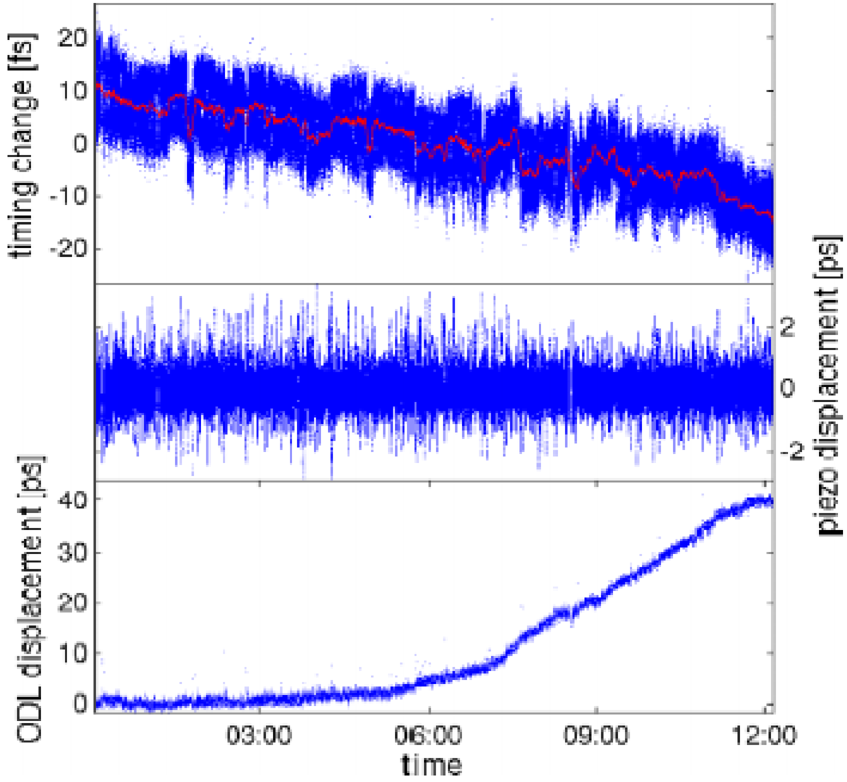
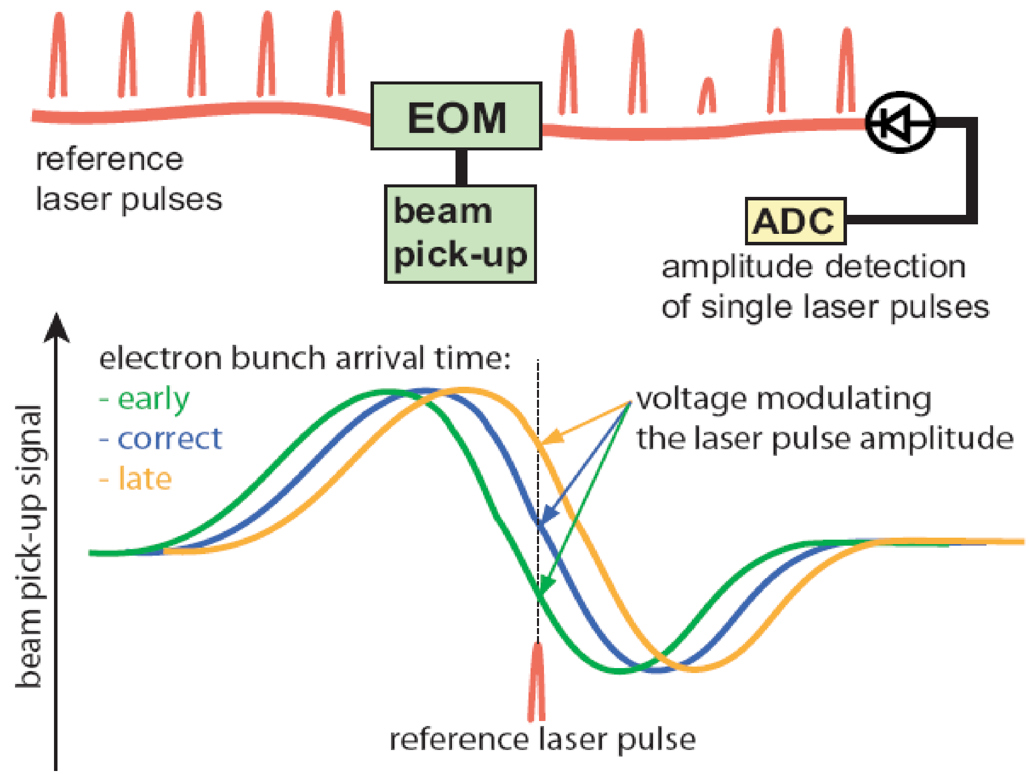


Figure 5: Out of loop drift measurement of a 400 m long fiberlink. Top: end of link timing change (blue). Over 12 hours the rms jitter is (7.5 ± 1.8) fs with a timing drift of 25 fs. The red line indicates changes with a time constant of 100 s. The timing jitter faster than 100 s is (4.4 ± 1.1) fs.

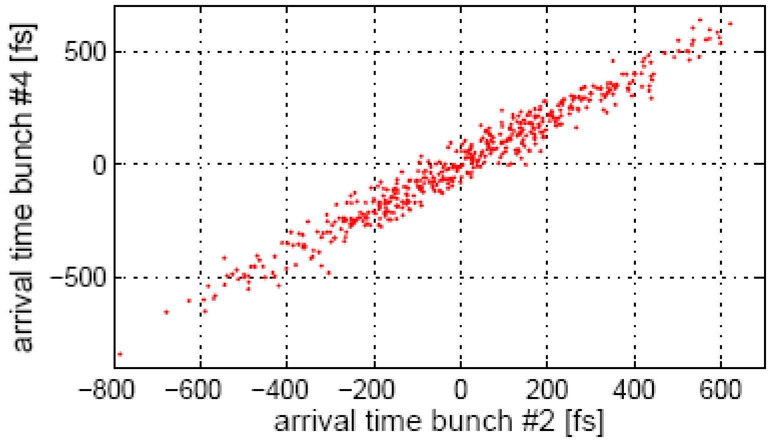
First prototype of an optical cross-correlation based fiber-link stabilization for the FLASH synchronization system; Florian Loehl, Holger Schlarb (DESY, Hamburg), Jeff Chen, Franz Xaver Kaertner, Jung-Won Kim (MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts), DIPAC07

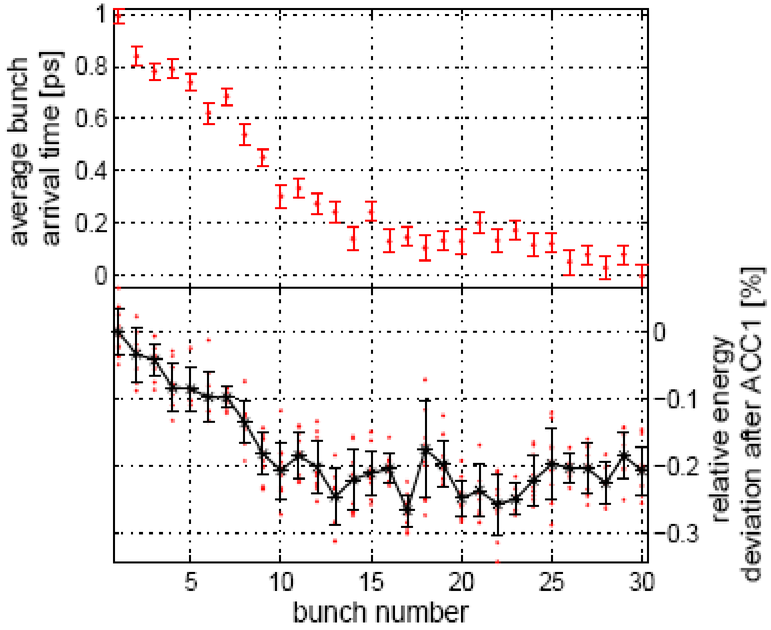
Measurement: Bunch arrival monitor (Σ)



Principle of the arrival time detection. Reference laser pulses traverse an electro-optical modulator which is driven by the signal of a beam pick-up (top). Arrival time changes of the electron beam cause different modulation voltages at the laser pulse arrival time (bottom), leading to laser amplitude changes that are detected by a photo detector.

A Sub-50 Femtosecond bunch arrival time monitor system for FLASH; F. Loehl, Kirsten E. Hacker, H. Schlarb (DESY, Hamburg) DIPAC07



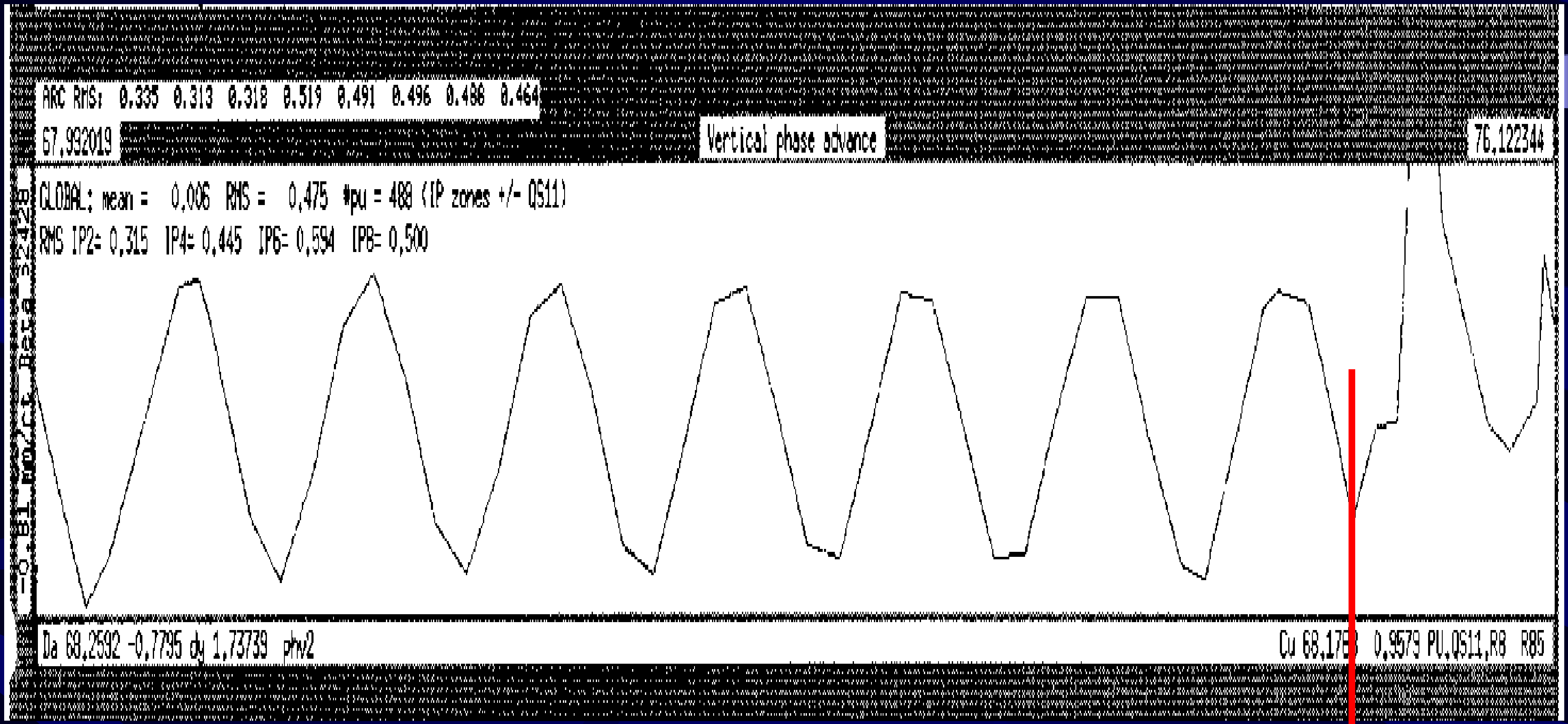


Comparison of the average bunch arrival time over the bunch train at the end of the machine with the average beam energy after the first accelerating module ACC1.

Outline

- Optimisation of Machine Performance ("the good days")
  - → Orbit measurement & correction
  - → Luminosity: basics, LEP luminosity tuning
- Various Diagnostics : the fun days
  - → Tune & chromaticity measurements
  - → Dynamic effects: tune and chromaticity control
  - → Bunch arrival time
- Trying to make the machine work (2 examples from "the bad days")
  - → The beam does not circulate!
  - → The beam gets lost, when changing the beta*

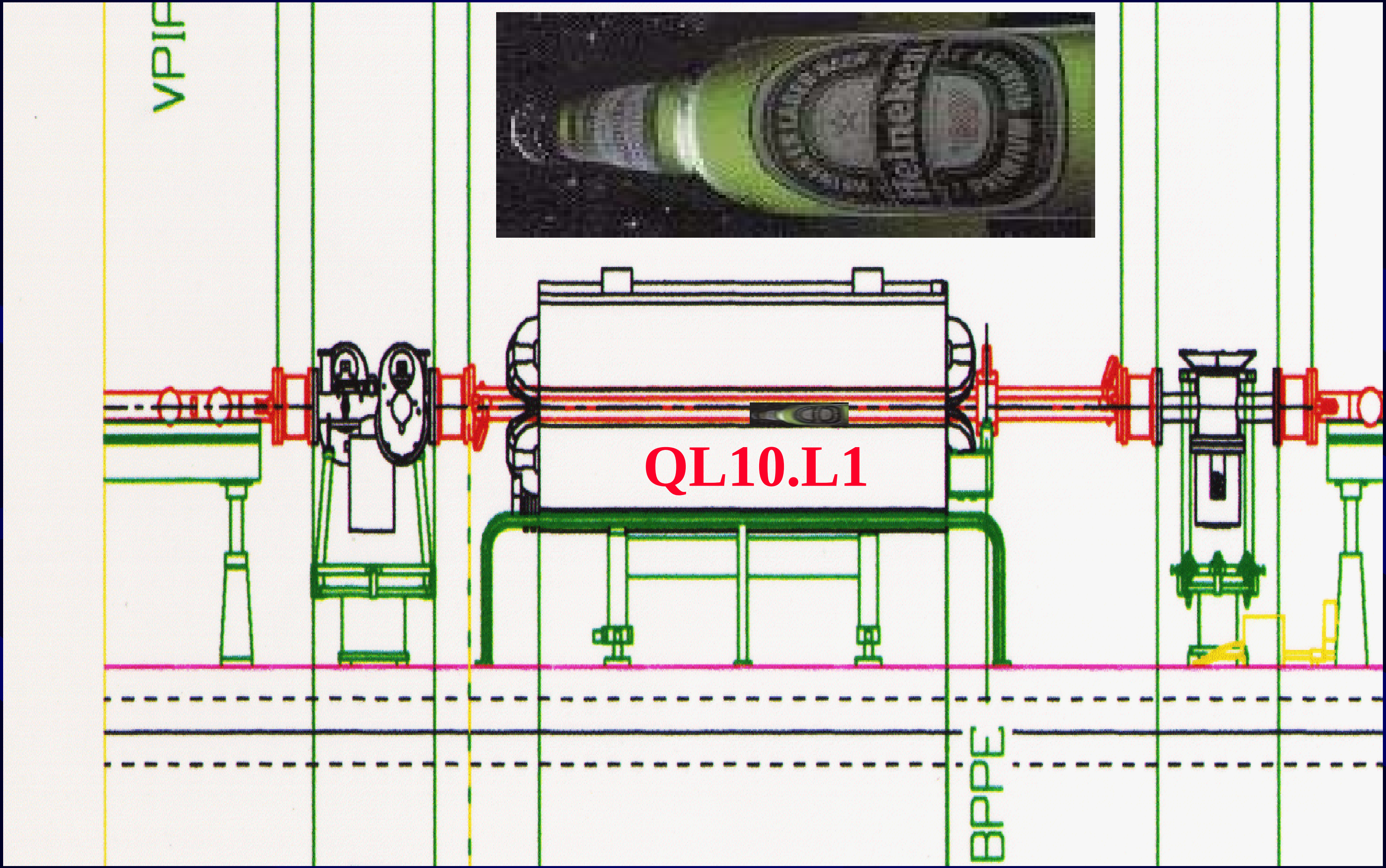
LEP – No Circulating Beam



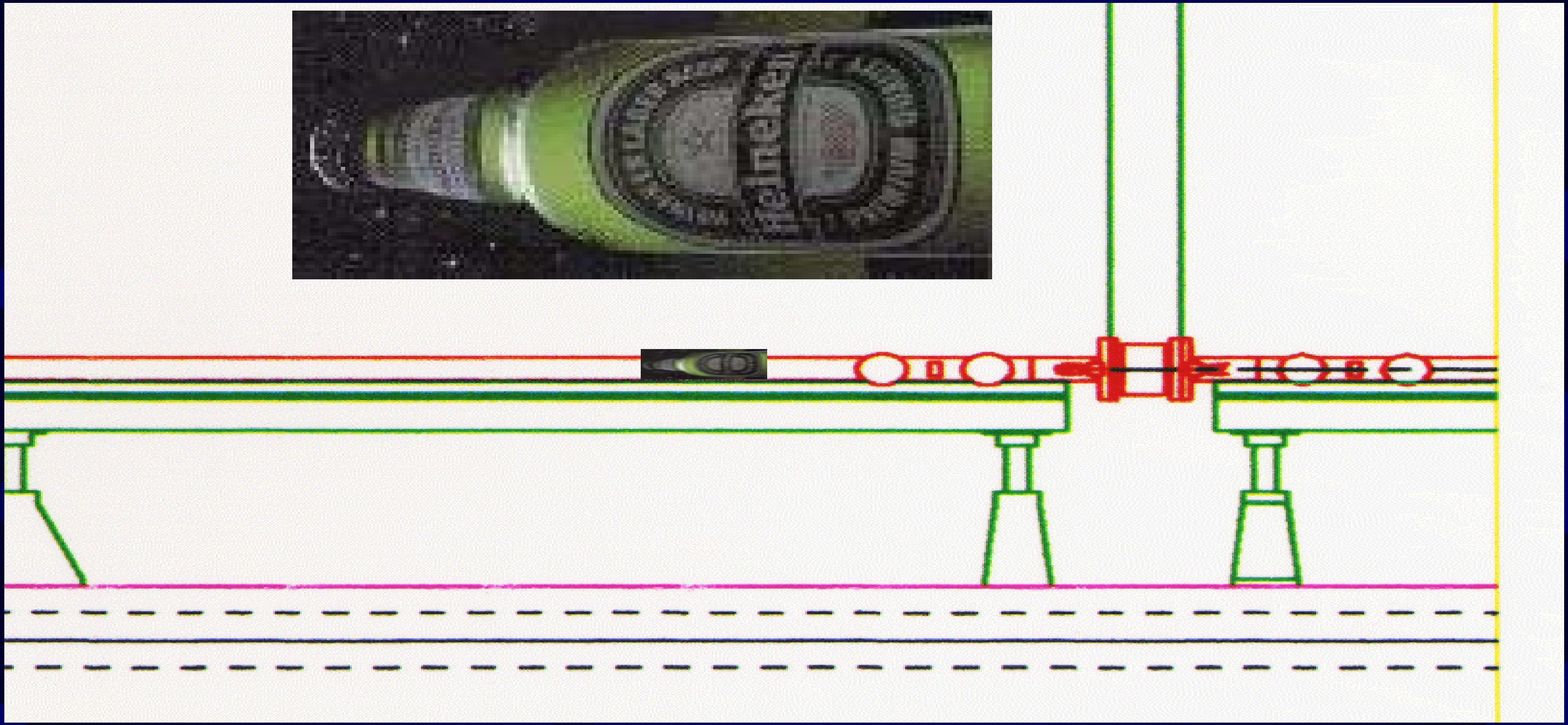
Positrons →

QL10.L1

Zoom on QL1



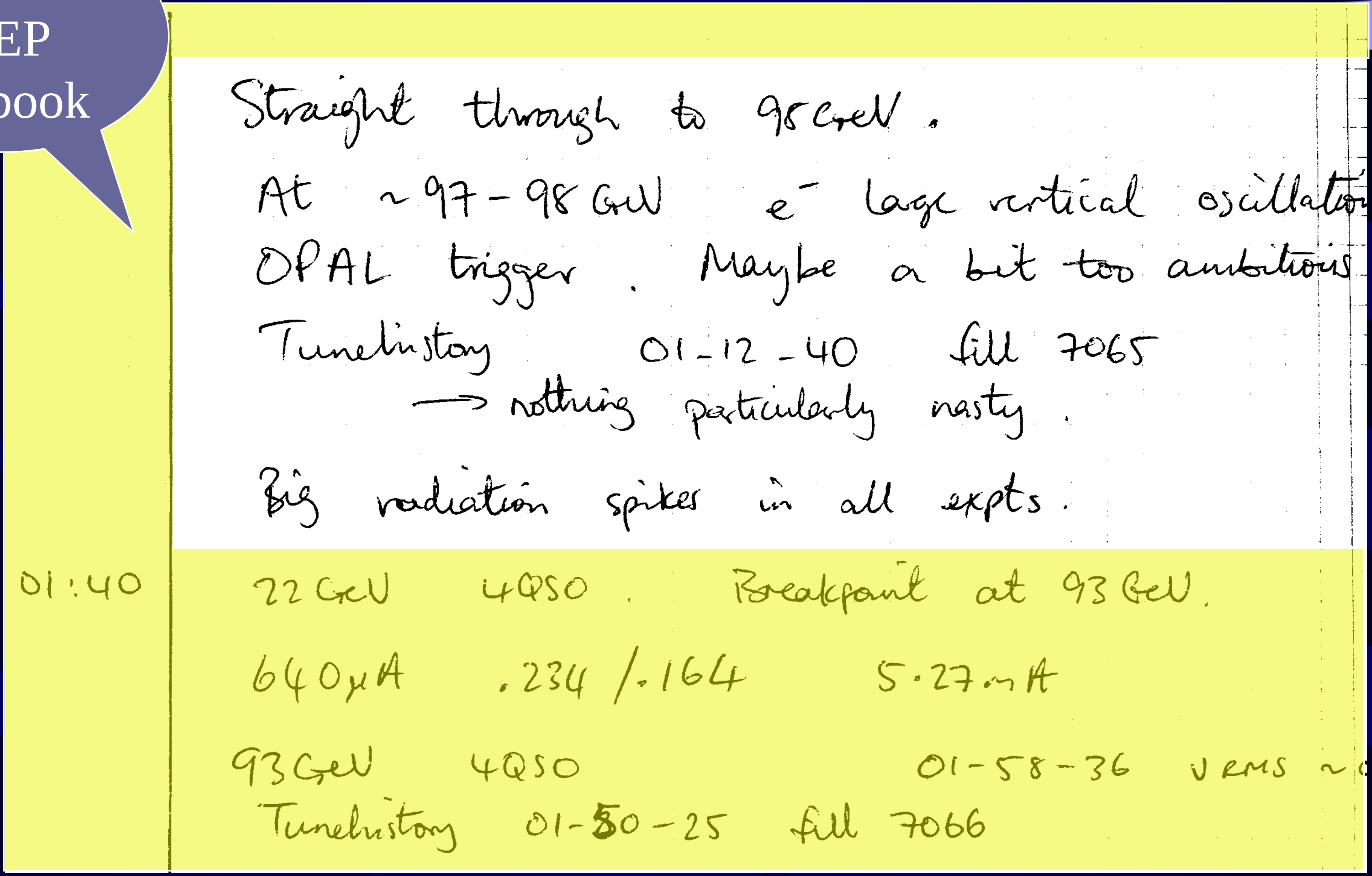
& 10 metres to the right …



Unsociable sabotage: both bottles were empty!!

LEP Beams Lost During Beta Squeeze

From
LEP
logbook



Straight through to 95GeV.

At ~97-98 GeV e^- large vertical oscillatio

OPAL trigger. Maybe a bit too ambitious

Tunehistory 01-12-40 fill 7065

→ nothing particularly nasty.

Big radiation spikes in all expts.

01:40 22 GeV 4QS0. Breakpoint at 93 GeV.

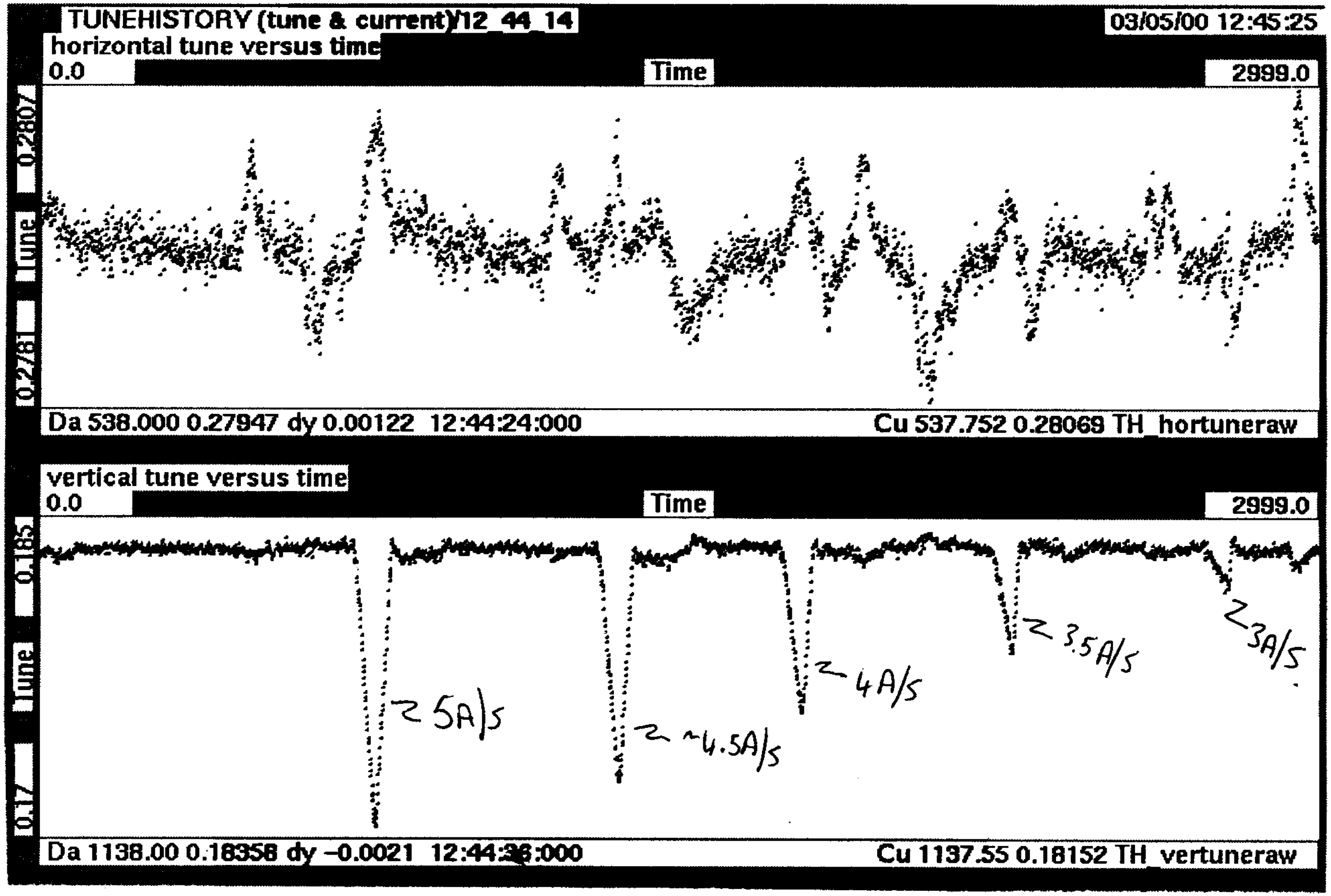
640μA .234/.164 5.27mA

93GeV 4QS0 01-58-36 V RMS ~

Tunehistory 01-50-25 fill 7066

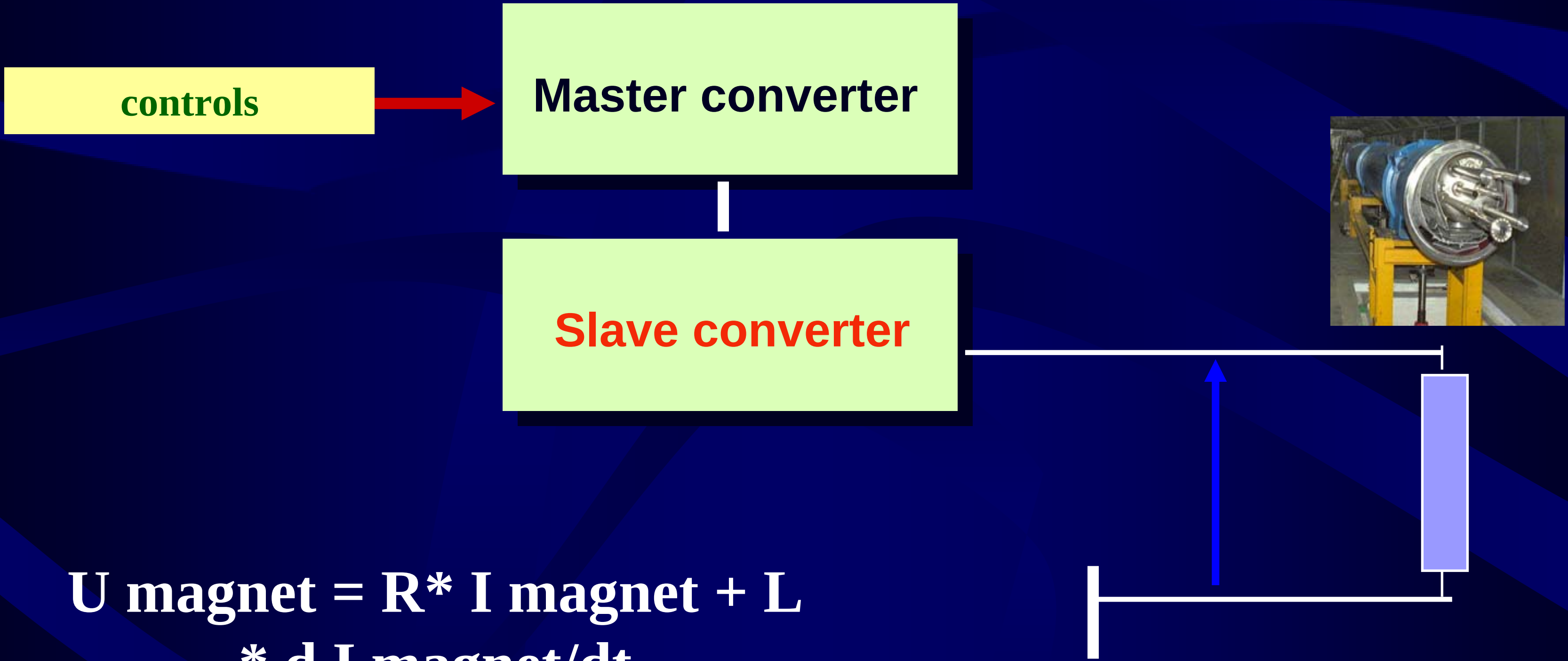
…and the corresponding diagnostics

Depends critically on ramp rate & Ics



Explanation

Master-Slave Configuration for power converter; each converter can deliver full current, slave only needed to give double voltage for fast current changes.



U magnet = R* I magnet + L * d I magnet/dt

In these two lectures we have seen how to build and use beam instrumentation to run and optimise accelerators

Hopefully it has given you an insight into the field of accelerator instrumentation and the diverse nature of the measurements and technologies involved

http://sl-div.web.cern.ch/sl-div-bi/CAS%20/lecture/